

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1470.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.)
(UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Crofts transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.
Mr. Crofts is a BUYER of Twelve Apostles, Brynford Hall, Central Miners, Miners Union, Boscastle, and the Chiverlons.
SELLER of Twelve Apostles, £5½ net; 25 Prosper United, 45s. (calls paid); Wheel Hope; Cleft Glean; Fenire Lysan; Pant-y-Fyddaw; North Miners old shares, 10s.; North Miners preference, 10s.; 50 Oak Tor, £2½ net; Central Miners, £2½; 50 West Trevelyan, 6s. 6d. (calls paid).
*FOR SALE:—An offer wanted for Bottle Hill, North Levant, and Wheel Unity (calls paid).

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—10 Boscastle; 5 Bassett and Grylls, £23; 25 Crebor, £1½; 50 Cornelia (fully paid), 30s.; 20 Drake Walls, 37s.; 50 Dale, 14s.; 50 East Jane, 27s. 6d.; 20 East Carn Brea; 30 East Lovell; 10 East Caradon; 100 East Bronfod (2½ paid), 8s. 6d.; 50 East Bottle Hill, 4s.; 20 East Providence, £4½; 50 Great Wheel Bury, £3½; 50 Hawkmoor, 8s. 6d.; 20 Ludcott, £2½; 20 Lady Bertha, 13s.; 20 New South Caradon, 9s.; 20 New Wheel Martha; 20 North Jane, 36s.; 50 Sorridge, 6s.; 20 St. Just Consols, 14s.; 20 Tolvadden, 10s.; 20 Tremayne, £7½; 20 Trowloris, £2½; 20 Unity, 12s. 6d.; 100 Vale of Towry, 4s.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES, BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London.
Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
From the close proximity of his Office to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—October 23, 1863.

MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
5 Bedford United, £2½. 20 North Downs. 50 Tolvadden.
15 Camborne Vean, £2½. 5 Nanglies. 40 Wheel Unity, 9s. 3d.
5 Cook's Kitchen. 20 North Trekerby. 50 Worthing.
5 Clifford Amal., £37½. 40 North Croft, £2½. 5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £8½.
15 East Russell, £2½. 20 North Robert, 9s. 6d. 1 West Seton.
5 East Carn Brea, £7. 5 Providence, £2½. 5 West Caradon, £22.
5 East Chiverton. 20 Rosewarne Consols. 1 Wheel Seton, £18½.
10 East Trekerby. 10 Rosewarne Unit., £2½. 1 Wh. Grenville, £25½.
30 East Grenville, £23 9d. 1 St. Ives Consols. 1 Wheel Buller, £27½.
10 East Caradon, £27½. 20 Pendennis, £27½. 25 Wheel Harriet, 36s. 3d.
45 East Lovell. 50 Sorridge. 5 Wheel Union, £2 16s. 3d.
5 East Bassett, £7½. 1 So. Wh. Frances, £35½. 50 Wheel Crebor, 29s. 3d.
10 East Rosewarne, £2½. 100 South Caradon Hooper. 5 West Chiverton, £56.
20 Gt. South Trekerby, £24½. 275 St. David's Gold, 9s. 10 Wh. Margaret, £19½.
20 Ludcott, £2 5s. 20 St. David's Gold, 9s. 10 Wh. Chiverton, £19½.
50 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. 15 Trowloris, 30s. 25 Wheel Hope, £5 18s. 9d.
15 Marke Valley, £6½. 50 Twelve Apostles, £3½. 2 Wh. Trevelyan, £20½.
50 North Miners, 10s. 6d. 10 Tincroft, £20½. 20 Wheel Edward, £3.
5 North Bassett, £3 2s. 5 Trelyon, £15.
N.B.—The Twelve Apostles shares were advertised in my list last week in error.
WANTED TO BUY North Miners, East Lovell, Providence, and St. Ives Consols, October 23, 1863.

THOMAS HAMILTON (late of Truro) STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Mine shares bought and sold on the usual commission.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Mr. Gomperts has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chiverton Wheel Rose and East Cornwall.
Terms, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.
H. Waddington recommends for safe investment Stock, Nanglies, Clifford, and Unity. As speculative shares to rise cent. per cent., Wheel Albert, in 500 shares, North Shepherd, East Chiverton, and three or four other mines, which may be learnt on application.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has business to transact in the following shares:—
Bedford United. Gawton United. South Frances.
Cook's Kitchen. Great South Trekerby. South Trekerby.
Chiverton. Great Fortune. Tolvadden.
Drake Walls. Hington. Tincroft.
Devon Consols. North Downs. West Chiverton.
East Bassett. North Robert. West Seton.
East Chiverton. North Trekerby. Wheel Seton.
East Lovell. Nanglies. Wheel Edward.
East Carn Brea. Oak Tor. Wheel Hope.
East Caradon. Providence. Wheel Ludcott.
East Grenville. Stithy Carmeal. Wheel Union.
Mr. T. Rosewarne is on a tour of inspection of the leading mines in Devon and Cornwall; he returns this day (Saturday), and will be happy to give his friends and capitalists advice to invest that sound advice his practical experience prompts him to offer.
Oct. 23, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at net prices.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Buying orders on hand in Nanglies, Clifford, Camborne Vean, and East Russell.
Mr. Hume can recommend two mines of great promise, at present at a mere nominal figure, but which, from their merits and improving prospects, must soon command a very high price in the market. Particulars will be supplied on application.
In all business entrusted to Mr. Hume he engages to return the price dealt at, charging 1½ commission only.
JAMES HUME'S "Circular" for October, free for 6d.; annual subscription, 5s.
Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE, at net prices:—50 Camborne Vean; 100 Merilyn; 45 Tolvadden, 35s.; 30 Wheel Grenville, £5 13s. 9d.; 55 East Grenville, £2½; 10 New Rosewarne, £23½; 50 East Rosewarne; 10 Wheel Chiverton, £12½; 100 Drake Walls, 37s. 6d.; 25 North Grambler; 5 Clifford, £33½; 25 East Lovell, £2½; 100 Tamar Consols, 8s. 9d.; 25 Cliffland and Westworth, £2½; 40 East Providence, £4 6s. 6d.; 100 Sovereign Gold; 75 East Seton, 6s.; 80 South Caradon Hooper, 10s. 6d.; 3 Wheel Trevelyan, £21; 35 Wheel Ludcott, £2½; 25 North Croft; 100 West Maria, £2½; 2 South Frances; 70 North Shepherd, £2½; 5 Nanglies, £29½; 7 Great Fortune, £27½; 3 East Bassett; 1 Cook's Kitchen, £22½; 15 Crane; 100 Higon, 21s.; 200 East Bottle Hill, 6s. 6d.; 30 South Gornard; 50 Wheel Union, £2½; 150 Hawkmoor, 8s. 9d.; 75 Wheel Unity, 11s.; 50 Wheel Hope; 15 East Chiverton; 3 Bryn Gwlog, £35; 50 New Martha, 36s.; 60 Calstock; 125 Trumpet United, 8s. 6d.; 100 South Grenville, 6s. 6d.; 2 Buller.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
50 Abernethy, 11s. 6d. 1 Great Fortune, £26½. 100 Sovereign gold (10s. pd) 1s. 3d.
5 Anglo-Mexican Mint. 20 Gortyn. 20 St. Just Utd., £3 15s.
20 Bryntall. 1 Herodfoot, £36 17s. 6d. 50 St. Day United.
3 Billins, £16½. 40 Holmbush (old shares), 18s. 9d. 50 St. Just Consols (fully paid), 17s.
20 Buller and Bassett, 3s. 6d. 20 Hington Down, £2. 1 Stray Park, £37.
10 Colford Amalg., £38½. 20 Hindostan (Singhoom) £1 15s. 20 S. Car. Hooper, 8s. 6d.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £22½. 20 Hadd Lead, no reasonable offer refused. 1 South Caradon, £42½.
2 Camborne Vean, £3 1s. 20 Linares, £7. 100 St. David's Gold (20s. paid), 2s.
30 Central Miners, £3 12 6. 20 Lady Bertha. 1 Trevelyan, £20½.
5 Cliffland & West., £28½. 10 Marke Valley, £6 1s. 15 Tincroft, £19 6s. 3d.
40 Cwm Brane. 1 Miners. 20 Trevelyan, 20s. 6d.
1 Carn Brea, £68½. 50 Marquitta, 11s. 9d. 50 United Mexican.
30 Caradon Vale, £3½. 50 Mollard, 1s. 50 Twelve Apostles, £23½.
17 Crockett State. 20 Nangly. 5 Tolvadden.
5 Chiverton Moor. 10 North Trekerby, £3. 50 Vale of Towry, 5s. 6d.
25 Caradon Unit. 20 No. Bassett, £2 17s. 6d. 5 West Chiverton, £23½.
5 Caradon Consols. 5 North Croft, £3 10s. 1 Wheel Seton, £18½.
50 Dale, 12s. 30 North Miners, 9s. 5 W. Caradon, £20½.
50 Don Pedro No. del Rey, 21s. 100 North Miners preference shares (5s. pd.), 7s. 6d. 10 Wheel Grylls, £28½.
50 Drake Walls, 38s. 20 New Wh. Martha (fully paid), 34s. 6d. 5 Wheel Harrie.
1 Dev. Gt. Cons., £250. 5 Nangly, £27½. 20 Wh. Grenville, £25 16s. 3.
5 E. Carn Brea, £7½. 5 No. Rosewarne, £20½. 1 Wheel Margaret, £19.
2 East Bassett, £7½. 50 No. Rosewarne, £20½. 10 Wheel Utd., £2½.
10 East Russell, £23 9d. 50 New So. Caradon, 9s. 6d. 50 Wheel Utd., £2½.
10 East Chiverton, £7 13 9. 10 North Downs, 35s. 20 Wh. Union, £2 15s.
10 East Lovell, £6 3s. 9d. 5 North Buller, £4 15s. 40 West Trevelyan, 9s.
50 East Seton, 6s. 6d. 5 New Rosewarne, £23½. 1 West Sharp Tor.
5 East Grenville, £3 10s. 100 Nova Scotia (20s. paid), 2s. 1 West Seton, £23½.
5 East Caradon, £26 18 9. 20 North Shepherd, £2½. 50 West Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 15s.
2 E. Bassett & Grylls, 30s. 1 Providence, £44 15s. 20 Wh. Chiverton, £19½.
10 E. Rosewarne, £2 10s. 20 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 10 Wheel Croft, £37½.
50 East Cliffland (fully paid). 20 Pendennis. 1 West Bassett.
20 E. Cornwall Cons., 20s. 5 Polbrean, £12½. 10 Wheel Hope, £5 16s. 3d.
5 East Trekerby. 50 Quebrada. 2 West Rose Down.
20 Fortuna, £1 10s. 10 Rosewarne Consols. 10 Wheel Agar, £2½.
1 Grambler, £19½. 10 Rosewarne Utd., £2½. 1 Wheel Buller.
5 Gama, 2s. 3d. 100 Santa Barbara, 12s. 100 Worthing, 11s.
10 Gt. So. Trekerby, £4 17s. 6d. 5 St. John del Rey, £57. 50 Wheel Utd., 31s.
20 Glasgow Caradon, £4½. 30 South Grenville, 5s. 6d. 2 Wh. Mary Ann, £19½.
10 Gornamena, £2 18s. 9d. 20 South Condurrow. 20 West Maria & Fortescue, £23½.
5 Great Wh. Vor, £10½. 50 Sorridge, 5s. 9d. 20 West Maria & Fortescue, £23½.
10 Great Laxey, £5 2s. 6d. 10 Slate Mountain.
The report presented to the shareholders in Wheel Clifford Amalgamated, on Wednesday last, equalled the most sanguine expectations, and should be carefully perused by all parties wishing to invest in dividend mines. As the dividends will be considerably increased, Mr. Herson continues to recommend these shares, which will soon command a much higher price.—2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, October 23, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES, SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment. A few good mines have been selected with much care and attention, an investment in which can scarcely fail to be highly remunerative.
BUYER of East Wheel Grylls, at £2½, and Wheel Grylls at 28s. Cash in all cases on receipt of transfer.—October 23.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, E.C.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES, or State number and lowest price:—
Kitty (Lela), £14½. Trekerby. Tincroft.
Gornamena, £3. St. Ives Wh. Allen, £1½. South Bassett, £4½.
Grambler and St. Aubyn. North Frances, £3½. Bryntall.
18½. Wheel Jane, £15. West Caradon, £20½.
Cliffland Amal., £37½. Cliffland Amal., £37½. Crowlwin.
Rosewarne United. 15 Gornamena, £24½.
FOR SALE, or an OFFER REQUIRED:— 6 Tremaryne, £6½.
10 Rosewarne United, 50s. Copper Hill, £16. 3 Wheel Jane, £17½.
Buller, £25. Margaret, £30.
A carefully selected list of a few mines at mere nominal quotations, and which must have an immense rise, may be had on application. Exchanges made in bank, insurance, and other purposes on eligible terms. H. B. RYE, Stock and Sharebroker.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 23, 1863.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE FOLLOWING MINES:—
2 Wh. Trevelyan, £21. 70 North Bassett, £3. 5 Clifford Amal., £38½.
20 Wh. Union, £25. 10 Wh. Curtis, 4s. 20 East Carn Brea, £27½.
10 Long Rake, £25. 12 Long Rake, £25. 2 South Frances.
15 Gt. Fortune, £27. 10 Kitty (St. Agnes), £8½. 1 Wheel Buller, £27½.
20 Tincroft, £19½. 50 North Croft, £2. 20 East Grenville, £23½.
1 Wheel Seton, £18½. 30 Camborne Vean, £3½. 20 East Chiverton, £27½.
SHARES WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash, or any part:—
100 Rosewarne Utd., £1½. 50 Nanglies, £28½. 10 Chiverton, £12.
2 Providence, £43½. 50 Tolvadden, 36s. 5 Wh. Mary Ann, £10½.
20 Tincroft, £19½. 10 West Chiverton, £23½. 100 Wheel Agar, £24½.
20 Wheel Utd., £2½. 50 Wheel Utd., £2½. 10 Clifford Amal., £38½.
50 Great So. Trekerby, £23½. 4 Frances, £65. 20 West Maria, £23½.
50 East So. Trekerby, £23½. 2 Wheel Bassett, £7½. 20 East Carn Brea, £27½.
20 Trevelyan, £20. 50 East Chiverton, £7½. 100 Merilyn, 7s. 6d.
Shares bought and sold at 1½ per cent. commission.
WILLIAM BARTLETT, Stock and Sharebroker.
12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. C. W. W. THOMAS has REMOVED from 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, to No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C., where all communications must in future be addressed.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES FOR SALE:—
50 East Rosewarne. 10 Stithy and Carmeal. 3 Clifford Amalgamated.
30 Camborne Vean, £3 1s. 3. 20 Tolvadden. 50 Drake Walls, 39s.
20 East Grenville, £23½. 30 Wheel Hope, £25½. 20 North Miners, 9s.
10 Wheel Gren., £5 15s. 20 Marke Valley. 15 E. Carn Brea, £27½.
20 East Jane, 25s. 20 North Croft, £2 8s. 9d. 2 East Bassett, £7½.
50 West Jane, 25s. 20 North Bassett, £3 1s. 3d. 20 Gt. So. Trekerby, £23½.
Mr. G. D. SANDY recommends the immediate purchase of East Lovell, East Rosewarne, Kitty (St. Agnes), and Tolvadden.
A correct daily price list will be forwarded on application.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS).
TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES at best prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.
Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.
Oct. 16, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. T. P. THOMAS has just returned from the Miners district, having been under ground in several of the mines, and will be happy to give every information respecting them.
T. P. THOMAS has business as BUYER and SELLER, at close prices, in Miners Union, Central Miners, North Miners, Miners Boundary, Twelve Apostles and Miners.
T. P. THOMAS is a BUYER of 100 Shares, or any part, in Wheel Hope, 20 East Wheel Lovell, and 50 Camborne Vean.

MR. T. P. THOMAS'S advertisements, for the SALE of MINING SHARES, and of BRYNAMBOR MINE and MATERIALS, will be found in page 761 of this day's Journal.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 3, FINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.
Now ready, Mr. THOMAS'S "Mining Pamphlet," containing practical information respecting some of the mines now being dealt in on the market, with his observations and advice relative to the same. Post free for six stamps.
Mr. THOMAS has business, both as buyer and seller, in Miners.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
The following SHARES FOR SALE:—
100 Higon, 25s. 9d. 50 New Wheel Martha. 20 Haven (ful. pd.), £4½.
50 North Miners, 8s. 6d. 20 East Caradon, £27½. 45 New Treleigh.
25 East Russell, £2½. 20 North Croft, £2½. 20 East Carn Brea, £27½.
30 Wheel Grenville, £25½. 100 Santa Barbara, 11s. 6d. 20 East Carn Brea, £27½.
20 Marke Valley, £2½. 100 Dale, 12s. 30 St. Just Consols (fully paid), 17s. 6d.
100 Sorridge Consols, 6s. 3d. 30 Camborne Vean, £3. 30 St. Just Utd., £3 12s. 6d.
25 East Rosewarne, £23½. 50 Ludcott, £2½. 50 Drake Walls, 37s. 6d.
100 E. Bottle Hill, 4s. 6d. 25 Wheel Hope, £5½.
50 Wheel Crebor, 29s. 3d. 20 East Lovell, £24½.
BUYERS of Gortyn, sellers please state lowest price.
NEW WHEEL MARTHA.—Mr. LANE is in a position to give a little private advice to parties interested in this concern, and it would be well to consult him before operating therein.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Mr. MANSELL will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase, likely to considerably advance in price during the next month.
Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention.
Terms of commission, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and Joint-Stock Bank.

FOR SALE, AT NET PRICES:—
Bassett, £77½. Bryn Gwlog. 50 Furse Hill Wood, 3s. 6d.
East Bassett, £75. Trevelyan, £21. 10 Hington, £2.
West Seton, £23½. Grenville, £23½. 120 Tamar, 8s. 6d.
Seton, £190. East Chiverton, £23. 20 Rosewarne United.
New Seton, £100. North Bassett, £3 18s. 9d. 50 Wheel Hope.
WANTED FOR CASH shares in:—
Trevelyan, £20½. Kitty (St. Agnes), £7½. 100 Tamar, 2s.
Mary Ann, £11. Pendennis, £24½. Wendon Consols, £10.
JOHN W. HUTCHINSON, 78, Old Broad-street, London, and Mining Exchange. Margery, £4½.
Bankers: City Bank.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1½ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines:—

Closing quotations. Closing quotations.
East Caradon £26½-27. North Croft 5½-5½.
East Russell 3-4. New Wheel Martha 35s.-36s.
East Carn Brea 6½-7. Tincroft 19-19½.
East Rosewarne 2½-2½. Wheel Edward 2½-2½.
East Grenville 2½-3½. 36s.-36s. 6d. Wheel Crebor 26s.-26s.
Drake Walls 36s.-36s. 6d. Wheel Harriet 26s.-26s.
Camborne Vean 2½-3. West Chiverton 32-34.
Cliffland Amalgamated 37-37½. Wheel Grenville 5½-5½.
New Rosewarne 24-25.
GEORGE RICE having just returned from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, speculators and shareholders would do well to apply to him for advice upon the mines in which they may be interested.
Money advanced on mining shares.
Oct. 23, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. WILLIAM WARD (late with Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken), MINING BROKER.
After an engagement as chief clerk with Mr. Dunsford and Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken for upwards of 11 years, begs respectfully to intimate that, at the request of several friends, he has resolved to establish himself as a Mining Broker, directing his attention in the first place to British mines, and thereby offering to his clients and the public generally the advantages of his long experience in connection with that important branch of our home industry.
W. WARD will confine himself exclusively to a commission business, and not become a dealer in shares, conceiving that he shall thereby merit and best respond to the confidence hitherto reposed in him by his numerous friends, the continuance of which he respectfully solicits.
Reports on mines, and other valuable information carefully collected, will always be found at his offices.—29, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

NORTH LAXEY.—WANTED, A FEW SHARES.
State number and lowest price.—Address, "W. B.," Mining Journal office, 39, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A SHARE IN A VALUABLE COPPER AND LEAD MINE FOR DISPOSAL.—A party having £1000 will find the above a very valuable and safe investment.—Address, Mr. HALLION, 2a, Werrington-street, Oakley-square, N. W.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.
MINES INSPECTED and FAITHFULLY REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.
His monthly "Circular" for October contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.
6, Finsbury-street, Finsbury-square, London.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, has RETURNED from CORNWALL, and may be consulted until further notice at 18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

THOS. L. COTTINGHAM, MINING ENGINEER, MINERAL AND LAND SURVEYOR, AND GENERAL AGENT, LITTLE NESTON, CHESHIRE, AND MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

A CAUTIOUS MAN.—MR. HALSE, MINING BROKER, 28, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., the writer of the letters in the Mining Journal, signed "A Cautious Man," informs speculators who are not his clients that his fee for advice is one guinea. One fee may be the means of saving hundreds of pounds. He can recommend a few good mines, which in all probability will have a good rise before long.
Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, No. 234 and 235, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be read by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

A MINING PAMPHLET, containing information as to Grenville, East Grenville, East Caradon, East Bassett, Bryn Gwlog, North Rosewarne, Wheel Crebor, Ludcott, Seton, and other mines. Price 6d.—T. E. W. THOMAS, 3, Finner's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

Original Correspondence.

THE MORFA COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

SIR.—We have again to deplore an awful sacrifice of life through inadequate ventilation in collieries, and upon the principle that "a bishop must be burnt," &c., it may be hoped that as the owner of the Morfa Colliery (Mr. Talbot) is an M.P. and the lessee (Mr. Hussey Vivian) also an M.P. some thing will now be done to render really efficient ventilation compulsory. The report says that the accident took place in one of the Nine-foot veins, of which there are two, this one being about 500 yards from the mouth of the pit. On descending the shaft, a passage runs northward in a downward direction for about 400 yards, following the dip of the coal, and afterwards turns to the westward to the place of the explosion, which is near to, if not under, the sea. At the time of the explosion it is supposed that 400 men were in the pit, and of the 43 of those who were known to be at work where the accident took place, the great majority have lost their lives. In other parts of the mine many of the colliers were knocked down, and some burnt by the explosion, but none fatally injured. It is further stated that the pit lies on the south crop of the great Vale of Neath coal basin. The north crop, in the neighbourhood of Aberdare, consists principally of steam and anthracite coal, but the south crop is of a bituminous character, the Morfa vein being a very fiery one. Some of the colliers who are amongst the bereaved stated their conviction, which was also shared in by the Government Inspector, that there is not a colliery better worked or more strictly managed in the kingdom, all the lamps being carefully locked; still there was an expression of opinion that in spite of everything men will do smoke their pipes; all this, of course, is mere conjecture, and will be fully investigated at the inquest, though it is more than probable that the real cause of the accident will never be known. The pit is an exceedingly large one, 160 fms. deep, and extending in some directions far beyond even the place of the accident. It produces about 700 tons of coal a day.

Few, I think, can read such an account as this without being troubled with many serious reflections. Here is a colliery described as one of the best managed in the kingdom, admitted to be in so fearfully foul a state that the trifling light of a collier's pipe—a smouldering substance not the size of a shilling—places the lives of 400 men in jeopardy; and this, too, with an Act of Parliament in force ordering that there shall at all times be sufficient ventilation to render noxious gases harmless. If it be acknowledged that in a colliery which even the Government Inspector considers one of the best managed in the kingdom the air is so impure that a pipe cannot be smoked with safety, what must be the state of the three-fourths of our collieries which the Inspectors call badly ventilated? Will not the answer prove that some other remedy is really wanted; and should not even those which practical (?) men say cannot be an improvement upon existing systems, at least, be proved to be useless before it is declared in despair that nothing can be done to render colliers' lives more secure?

Your readers are already aware that I have patented a system of ventilation exactly opposed to the previously-conceived notions upon the subject; instead of producing the current by exhaustion, I propose to produce it by propulsion. Now, the system in use has proved to be imperfect, and all that I ask is to be afforded an opportunity of proving whether or not I have made any nearer approach to perfection. I only desire that my invention should have a fair trial, and I will willingly permit its use in a colliery, free of all fees or royalties whatever, that its merits may be tested. It appears to me so evident that by substituting propulsion for exhaustion we shall keep the gas in the coal until the moment it is broken by the workman, instead of drawing from every possible point as we do at present, that I am very sanguine of the results which are obtainable; and I shall be disinclined to acknowledge that I am wrong in principle until my invention has had a practical trial, or until some valid argument against it is given by your correspondents.

Atlas Works, Hatton-garden, Oct. 21.

THE DREADFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES.

SIR.—The Journal of this day will doubtless inform us of another sad and fatal colliery explosion in South Wales. May I enquire, through you, why they are so frequent in this locality, or coal field? Is it parsimony on the part of the colliery proprietors, or a lack of knowledge, or a non-execution of duty on the part of Government officials? The Vivians are not likely men either to spare expense, or care for human life or limb, after having suffered before in the same pit. The Cyfarthfa people are well known for their long-headed prudence and thoughtfulness in the permanent development of their collieries; and yet they suffered a serious calamity a short time ago. A previous catastrophe at Cymmer sent a thrill of horror through the Vale of Glamorgan. My memory shudders to assist me in counting up the widows and orphans on that occasion. Then Bice, with its awful tale of woe, and its many days of enquiry as to cause; together with the sacrifices of life at Aberdare, and other places whose names and collieries I here forbear to mention. The statistics of these are so constantly recorded that it forces very many humane and thoughtful minds to ask the question—Why is there such a continuous and fearful loss of life in Glamorgan? These calamities bearing hard, as they do, on the poor collier, must be also fearful—very fearful—to the unfortunate proprietors, whose interest it is not to grudge outlay, research, or trouble to make secure the mine for the miners; since by their means they gather their wealth. Such, at least, one is inclined to think is the feeling of the coalmasters of this rich mineral district.

MINE MANAGEMENT—SUPPLY OF MATERIALS.

SIR.—In my communication to you last week on the subject of Clifford and other mines being supplied by tenders, there was a most important omission of one word—*cheaper*; the sentence should read—"Merchants can well afford to sell their goods cheaper when they know that they will get ready money for them." That tendering is the only proper way to supply public companies is too self-evident to need arguments on the subject. That this conviction is fastening itself upon every mind, day by day, is more and more apparent; indeed, the fact of all mines sending their copper ores to a "public tender" is so universal that there is not a purser or manager who would dare to sell off the produce of any copper mine in Cornwall or Devon by private contract, well knowing that they would immediately lose their situation if they were to do so, and yet they do not scruple to buy their materials where they please, even when they know they are paying more than a fair price for their goods. Why is this? and how are such proceedings to be checked, or corrected, but by public tenders? Agents should consider that they are public servants, and are bound to do their best for gentlemen in London, Leeds, or Liverpool, as conscientiously as for gentlemen merchants in Cornwall; and the writer signing "Sperris Mundie Account" is only upsetting his wheelbarrow instead of driving it, if he thinks such "stuff" will go down with sensible men.

Oct. 21.

CORNISH MINES, AND RAILWAYS.

SIR.—A vacation spent amongst the mines of Cornwall, particularly those in the St. Just, St. Ives, and Marazion districts, has informed me of several facts which, I think, are worth a place in your Journal. The Cornwall Railway, which runs from Plymouth to Truro, has a broad gauge, but its extension, known as the West Cornwall Railway, though a great advantage to the mining districts through which it runs, has unfortunately been constructed with a narrow gauge, so that all coals, materials, tinstuff, ore, passengers, &c., either going west or coming east to Truro, are obliged to be transferred to fresh carriages. No doubt there was a great desire on the part of the West Cornwall Railway to construct a cheap line, but it was, and has proved to be, poor economy to construct it with a gauge different from the one with which it is immediately connected. The company should, therefore, lay down a third line of rails, and adapt their line for running broad-gauge carriages.

Another oversight of the directors of the last-mentioned railway was that they stop at Penzance, instead of going right into St. Just. Perhaps Penzance influence had a great deal to do with this short coming; but whether or not, the consequence is that St. Just and its mines are scarcely benefited by the West Cornwall Railway. They have still, as before the construction of the line, to pay 5s. for the carriage of every ton of coals, ore, timber, or materials they want to get from or send to Penzance; they cannot get their coal and timber nearer. This is a cruel fact for the mines, especially when it is considered how favourably the Marazion, Lelant, St. Ives, Redruth, Helston, and other districts are situated for water carriage. Indeed, the disadvantage is so great that it must unfavourably affect the dividends. Botallack (one only out of a score of large mines) has ten powerful engines, and 600 hands. The consumption of coals and materials must be, and is, enormous, and every ton costs 5s. cartage, whereas by the extension of the line to St. Just 2-10ths would be saved, and the charge reduced to 6d. per ton.

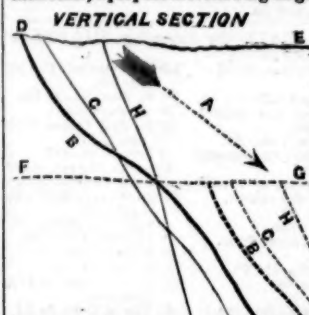
I am not acquainted with the Botallack Mine accounts, but I do not hesitate to state that if the West Cornwall line were to run into St. Just that mine alone would directly and indirectly be saved an expenditure of 200l. per annum. But, beside the Botallack, St. Just can boast of larger mines, including, at least, a score of first-rate ones. Further, around Pen-

deen, Cape Cornwall, &c., new ground is being rapidly taken up, and new engine-houses are erecting. Surely, therefore, it would be worth while for the lords and adventurers to urge upon the West Cornwall directors the immediate extension of their line, intimating that upon their refusal they will themselves satisfy their own wants, by constructing a separate line from Penzance to St. Just. The distance between these places is barely nine miles. The land, chiefly moor, though full of mineral, has a small surface value, and as soon as the high land is reached the gradients would be easy. Such an extension would at once add greatly to the prosperity of the West Cornwall line, and greatly enrich the lords and adventurers of St. Just; therefore, no back-stairs influence should be allowed to thwart so national and necessary an enterprise.

T. T.

PRACTICAL MINING—POSITION OF LODES.

SIR.—"R. W." in last week's Journal, has given you a diagram of the position of lodes in some mine, name omitted, which at first sight may appear somewhat puzzling; I think, however, that a little consideration of the effect of faults will make it clear. It would have been more satisfactory, however, if "R. W." had stated the exact dip of each lode, and whether the plan shows the surface appearance, or if not at what depth, and whether it has been proved at more than one level. This would not, probably, effect the elucidation now offered of the apparent anomaly. Supposing the two lodes to run about parallel for some distance within a few feet of each other, I propose the following diagram to explain the present position:—



Let D E be the surface on the line of fault, C the ore lode, and B the quartz lode noticed by your correspondent. It must not be considered that faults have only a horizontal movement, as they have often also a vertical one, which double direction would result in the country one side of the fault taking a diagonal direction. Supposing the direction in this instance to be that of the line A, and the movement continued to some point below where the lodes intersected, as F G, we should have the arrangement as shown in the diagram of "R. W." That it is fair to presume the lodes have crossed my own experience confirms. The other lode, H, which "R. W." asserts has not been found on the other side of the heave, may have been thrown to a distance having a relative correspondence to the amount of vertical movement. I should have been glad to know in what mine this heave occurs, as it is extremely rare in Cornwall or Devon that an east and west fault dislocates a north and south one. "R. W." does not state what ore was raised, but the presumption is that it was lead.

18, Hatton-garden, Oct. 20.

BRENTON SYMONS.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE EARLIER PALÆOZOIC ROCKS.

SIR.—Recent researches in America and Europe tend to a considerable change in the tabulation of the earlier palæozoic rocks, which are usually classed as "metamorphic," and placed at the bottom of the table of strata, as being the most ancient sedimentary rocks. The term metamorphic, as is generally known, was originally employed by Sir Charles Lyell to indicate that these ancient rocks, although evidently of a sedimentary character, differ in texture and general appearance from the newer stratified rocks, having apparently, by the action of fire, undergone a metamorphosis or change, from their original condition. They consist of rocks for the most part having a sub-crystalline texture, or a glistening appearance, such as gneiss, quartzite, mica-schist, talcose-schist, chlorite-schist, hornblende-schist, and argillaceous-schist, with associated limestones of a bluish grey or white colour; and, no traces of organic existence having been found in them, they were distinguished from the fossiliferous rocks by the term "Azoic" (without life), or "Hypozoic" (under life). In the North-West of Scotland, in the counties of Sutherland and Ross, a considerable area of red sandstone presents itself, forming in many cases lofty rugged mountains. This sandstone was supposed by the late Hugh Miller and other geologists to belong to the Old Red Sandstone system, this hypothesis having been entertained on account of the lithological character of the rock, for no fossils were ever found in it. In a bed of limestone associated with it at Durness, a parish in the North-West of Sutherlandshire, however, certain fossils have been found, and these seem to identify the red sandstone as synchronous with a series of strata in North Wales, in parts of the counties of Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesea, as well as in the Longmynd, a hilly range in Shropshire; and with the slaty rocks in the county of Cumberland.

In the northern part of Wicklow in Ireland, in the Hill of Howth in the county of Dublin, and in South Wexford there are great masses of rock, believed to belong to the series above alluded to. These rocks, in the various localities where they appear, consist mainly of argillaceous schists and shales, with coarse red or brown sandstone; and from the paucity and fragmentary condition of the fossils they have yielded, there is some doubt whether or not they be entitled to a place in the geological scale as a separate system. They have, in the meantime, been classed as "Cambrian" or "Cumbrian" rocks, some geologists regarding them merely as a group of the Silurian system. If it be found that the fossilized relics of organic life contained in these strata are specifically different from those of the Silurian system next in advancing order, even should there be a number of species common to both, they will then be entitled to a distinct and independent position as a system; but, if not, whatever be their mineral composition they must be regarded as a group, or sub-division, of the Silurian system.

The only fossil evidence they have yielded admits of no positive deduction, being merely indistinct impressions, apparently of a marine plant, a few worm tracks and burrows, and a minute branching polyzoan, named "Oldhamia" by the late Prof. Edward Forbes, in compliment to Prof. Oldham, who was at the time of its discovery the local director of the Irish branch of the Survey. These are all the known fossils of the Cambrian rocks, which are the oldest strata in England, Wales, and Ireland; and although they are not the oldest rocks in Scotland, they are maintained by Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Geikie, and other authorities to be older than the great bulk of the rocks in the north and west Highlands of that country, hitherto classed as metamorphic strata, but now assigned to the lower division of the Silurian system. This conclusion is based upon the fact, as stated by Sir Roderick in the explanations accompanying the new sketch map of the geology of Scotland, the joint work of himself and Mr. Geikie, that the rocks in the North-West of Scotland identified by palæontological evidence as Cambrian, are in many places overlaid by the so-called metamorphic rocks, which must, consequently, be newer; and from a consideration of the general stratigraphical relation of the other rock-systems, he abandons the use of the term metamorphic, and, as already observed, embraces these strata in the Silurian system. To the west of the Cambrian rocks in the locality referred to, stratified rocks of a different character make their appearance, the Long Island exhibiting their continuation from the mainland. They are chiefly a hard crystalline gneiss, and, according to Sir Roderick Murchison, dip under the red sandstone identified as Cambrian.

These gneiss rocks are believed to be the very oldest stratified rocks in Britain, and are not recognised in any other part of the British Islands than that pointed out. No traces of organic remains have been found in them, but they contain limestone, and the presence of that rock may be accepted as evidence of the contemporaneous existence, at least of marine zoophytes and foraminifera, for the secreting power of living beings may be considered necessary to the production of limestones of all ages, except, perhaps, of those peculiar calcareous deposits that appear to have been chemically precipitated from mineral springs. These oldest of all stratified rocks were originally called "Lewisian" gneiss, from Lewis, the northern division of the Long Island, one of the Hebrides, but the term "Laurentian" has since been applied to them, because Sir William Logan, the director of the Geological Survey of Canada, has pointed out the existence of a very extensive area of strata north of the St. Lawrence river, occupying apparently the same stratigraphical position. Similar rocks have been identified in Scandinavia. A diversity of opinion appears to exist in reference to another series of strata observed in the neighbourhood of Lakes Huron and Superior, as well as in Norway. These "Huronian" strata are non-fossiliferous, and from the result of recent investigations appear to occupy an intermediate position between the Laurentian and the Cambrian, being probably capable of classification as the upper division of the former system. The Cambrian rocks may also be divided into two groups—the Upper and Lower.

It will be seen from these observations that, according to the classifica-

tion formerly accepted, the non-fossiliferous quartzites, mica-schists, and other slaty strata, together with the associated limestones of the north and west of Scotland, were placed at the bottom of the geological series as the oldest sedimentary rocks, and regarded as making up the Metamorphic system, the Cambrian strata being considered as next in progressive order, and succeeded by the Silurian system; but, accepting the new doctrine, we must assign to these metamorphic rocks a higher stratigraphical position, and include them in the Silurian system, thus reversing the relative position of the Cambrian strata, regarding them as of greater antiquity, and at the same time accepting the so-called Laurentian gneiss on which they rest as the base of the whole series of stratified deposits, so far as chronological tabulation is concerned. This change of classification may be represented more clearly by the following table—viz:

Old.		New.	
3.	Silurian.		
2.	Cambrian.		
1.	Metamorphic.	Silurian.	3
		Cambrian.	2
		Laurentian.	1

T. S.

THE INEQUALITY IN THE ACCLIVITY OF MOUNTAINS.

SIR.—There is a subject connected with the hills which has engaged the most gifted minds for a considerable period, and which has been referred to the Deluge; or rather, as the same circumstances occur in opposite directions, it has been accounted for on the supposition of two deluges, the rush of the water in one case taking a cross direction to the other. I allude to the inequality in the acclivity of the mountains, or one side being much steeper than the other side, and that with only such few exceptions as to induce the belief that it must proceed from some general law. Now, it is a fact that in every valley there is a quartz reef, or else a laminated course of soft clay, having a dip deviating considerably from the vertical line; consequently, while it nearly coincides with the mountain on one side of the valley, the course dips under the hill on the opposite side, and here the mountain would be more precipitous, or fall just as a building would when its foundation fails—of course, excepting any vein disturbing the quartz reef, passing through the valley between the mountains. When this is the case it will have a compensating effect, and considerably modify the whole face of the country.

At Carn Galver, why those bold facades on the east side of the Tor? The fact is that a nearly north and south quartz course, having a strong westerly dip, passes at the foot of the Galver on the east; consequently, the hill on that side of the valley will be more precipitous than the other side.

Take another case at Mulfra-hill, opposite to Try (for in other parts of this range the valley has been disturbed by other courses), there is a quartz reef embedded in laminated clay, undulating through the whole valley between the hills, having a westerly dip, and, consequently, passes under Mulfra-hill; hence the contrast in the acclivity presented on each side of the valley is accounted for on the most legitimate principles, without having recourse to two deluges, and twice drowning the world.

Ding Dong Mine.

JOHN TRURAN.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINE ADVENTURES.

SIR.—The letter of your correspondent, "N. N." in the Journal of Oct. 10, however worthy of commendation it might be for its patriotism (as the wish for England's gain, *per fas aut nefas*, is often so mis-called), yet, as I differ in opinion that this object is to be attained by an unjust denunciation of the advantages offered for the employment of English capital in other countries, I cannot allow his attack against mining investments in Prussia to pass without contradiction.

As the "social stability" of a State is estimated very much by the greater or less degree of credit which its national debt enjoys on the Exchange, the price of the Prussian State stock exhibits, at the present moment, no sign of that fear which "the deficiency of social stability" ought properly to excite in the minds of its commercial subjects, neither do the quotations of the same at Frankfurt foreshadow the fearful events which the common sense of the correspondent from that quarter (?) assumes to himself the marvellous power of detecting. No less imaginary is the assertion of the existence of "the arbitrary surveillance of the German authorities" in Prussia; the supervision which did exist (chiefly tending, however, to the protection of life and limb) is nearly entirely done away; and what remains is not exercised in an arbitrary manner; but, on the contrary, every facility is afforded for the development of the mining resources of the country—an object much desired by the mining authorities. I speak after an experience of five years, and the supervision of a large mining property. That there are litigious peasants in Prussia cannot be denied, neither can their existence in England, Ireland, or Wales; but this admitted fact gives no ground of argument against investments in mines in Prussia, more than against the same in Cornwall or Devon. There is, however, one thing strongly in favour of the mine adventurer in Prussia, which is that no concession for a mine is granted by the Prussian Government before the question as to its being worth the trouble or expense of working being first certified by a sworn officer of the mining department. Were this the case in England it would assuredly be for the benefit of investors, and your columns would cease to be the record of so many disappointed hopes. If any worthless schemes are to be foisted in the spring on English capitalists they will, if detected, but have themselves to blame for not making the necessary enquiries from competent and authorised sources.—Bonn, Oct. 19.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN PRUSSIA.

SLATE QUARRYING AND MINING.

SIR.—As the opinion appears to be gaining ground amongst capitalists, a large number of whom are readers of the *Mining Journal*, that slate quarrying is far more profitable and less speculative than metalliferous mining, I am sure you will readily afford me space for a few remarks upon the subject, and will permit me to ask a few questions, the satisfactory answering of which will give those in favour of slate quarries more tangible evidence of the wisdom of their selection. I have carefully consulted the volumes of the *Mining Journal* for some years, and have found the formation of a large number of slate companies recorded, with an amount of capital even larger than would have been asked for the same number of mining companies, for working sets of similar surface area; but I have failed to find a single instance of the shareholders in a slate-quarrying company having received any dividends upon the capital invested. There may, it is true, have been cases in which profits have been received, but I cannot discover them, and I should be glad if any of your correspondents, well versed in slate matters—such, for example, as Mr. Nicholas Ennor, Mr. Thomas Cooper Smith, Mr. James Wright, or Mr. Thomas Colliver—would correct me if I am in error.

I have examined a large number of slate properties myself, and readily admit that there are many of very promising appearance, and worthy of the application of capital for their development, but I contend that payable slate quarries are not more easily to be found than payable metalliferous mines; and that to bring a slate quarry into profitable work requires a larger outlay than to effect the same thing with a metalliferous mine of ordinarily good prospects. As all mines are not Devon Great Consols, South Caradons, or Dolcoaths, so all slate quarries are not Lord Palmerston's or Col. Pennant's; and as mines adjoining the Devon Great Consols have caused, perhaps, greater disappointment than any others, so, because Lord Palmerston, Col. Pennant, and a few others have acquired immense wealth from working slate, it is probable that the losses from slate quarrying will be enormous. I leave the gentlemen before mentioned to prove that the prospects of slate companies are better than those of mining companies, if such proof can be given.

The delusion which has led capitalists to suppose that slate quarries are so very desirable as an investment is the oft-repeated statement that the "demand for slates exceeds the supply, and that orders are two years in arrears." The demand for best and second quality slate is, it is well known, enormous, but the slates produced at seven-eighths of the quarries are positively unsaleable, and not one of the quarries worked by public companies have, so far as I am aware, sent slates to market in sufficient quantities to have any effect, either upon prices or in lessening the arrears of orders; not can I learn that they are likely to do so, for it is an exceptional case to find any company with a sufficient nominal capital to bring the quarry to be worked into a dividend-paying state.

Yet the companies are not void of utility for developing the slate quarries of Wales; the shareholders give evidence of their philanthropy by paying the heavy expenses necessary for opening out and testing the character of the rock. The owner can then come in, supposing the result to be favourable, and work the quarry for himself, and thus obtain a large percentage for his capital. The process is simple enough: a joint-stock company is formed with 100,000l. capital, of which 50,000l. is paid to the

proprietor for the concession. The purchase by the proprietor of a single share gives him a majority, and whenever it is to his interest he can have the company wound-up, and either form another upon the same terms, to test the property further, or, if sufficiently tested, he can continue the workings himself. In slate quarrying this has been done in more than one case, but I challenge anyone to refer to a single instance in which a similar course has been adopted in a metalliferous mine—a fact which should alone secure for metalliferous mines the preference. Let your correspondents prove that there is a market for slates, no matter how common the quality or how small the slates, and there will be some reason for the capitalists' love of slate quarries, but until that proof be given let them place their implicit reliance on the—
METALLIFEROUS MINER.

Oct. 23.

MINING ABUSES.

Sir,—The Duchy lands in many parts of Cornwall are not favourite sources of investment by the speculating public, owing partly to the unmining-like advantages taken some years ago by the then managers of the Duchy property: there is no doubt but the Duchy revenue has suffered greatly by such unbusiness-like conduct, as large tracts of mineral property which, doubtless, would command capital has been much neglected; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, as well as the country at large, that more enlightened and business-like views will in future be adopted.

One of the crying evils is that immense sums of money are annually sent abroad, instead of being invested in our mining districts at home; indeed, the evil has been attempted in some instances by local agents or stewards, such to the disadvantage of the owners of mineral lands, and their estates have, consequently, lost sight of by capitalists.

Oct. 21.

AN ADVENTURER IN MINES.

LIMITED LIABILITY—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—I was only prompted to make a few general remarks on your leading article on the regulations of limited companies, with the view of pointing out to my professional brethren the responsibility they incur by allowing promoters to insert improper clauses in Articles of Association, for the purpose of securing to themselves unfair advantages over the general body of shareholders. In so doing I appear to have run counter to your correspondent, "Lux Obscura," because I state that many judicious additions and alterations can with propriety be made in Table A. I pass over the innuendo of special articles being only drawn for the sake of costs, and content myself with joining issue with him on his dogmatic assertion, that lawyers generally entertain an opinion that Table A is sufficient for all the purposes of a company. The practical bearing of the point is totally opposed to this; for, in 99 cases out of 100, where the most eminent counsel and solicitors are employed—men far above all petty ideas of costs—and where the interests at stake are of the highest commercial importance, we find that special articles are adopted. The following quotation from Mr. Cox's "Law of Joint-Stock Companies," page 59, bears out my statements:—"Hence it has appeared to us, after much consideration given to the point, to be the most prudent course to embody in the Articles of Association so much of the table of regulations as may be deemed convenient, so that the entire code for the government of the company might be found in its Articles of Association, without having to refer from them to the regulations in the schedule. With this view, a form of Articles of Association has been prepared, which will embody so much of the regulations as appears to be good, modifying others to meet some difficulties which the author has found, from long experience, to arise in the conduct of companies." I am afraid that "Lux Obscura" is a gentleman who prefers to be own lawyer. People generally leave all legal matters to the care of their professional adviser, and the same course should be adopted in companies. The proper remedy for the evil complained of is to make every solicitor feel that he is responsible for the insertion of any unusual clauses, such as were specified in your article. I will point out to "Lux Obscura" a few objections to Table A. In the first place, the duties and powers of directors are not sufficiently specified, but are only treated of in a general way, besides, it is not necessary for each director to hold beyond one share to qualify himself. There are no powers of referring disputes to arbitration, or of rescinding forfeiture of shares; no directions for payment of all moneys into the bank for payments above a certain amount to be by cheque; for the investment of moneys, or for the formalities to be used on the execution of deeds, or the affixing of the company's seal, &c. These, it must be conceded, are important and necessary stipulations.

When "Lux Obscura" informed us that if a company does not conform to the Act then all the shareholders will be shut out from the benefits of limited liability, he evidently was unaware that he was talking of an impossibility, for such a company could not be registered.

Oct. 22.

A. P.

EAST CLOGAU GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to forward you, for the information of my co-shareholders, some particulars relative to my visit to the East Clogau Gold Mine. I started yesterday and went over the property, accompanied by Mr. Kenrick Roberts. The St. James's lode is much improved, and increases in size. The St. James's and St. John's cross-cut is making progress, and they expect soon to reach the junction, where they hope to meet with a good deposit of ore. The shaft sunk below the junction is stopped at present, on account of the water, from heavy rains lately. On the St. Dewi lode, a level has lately been commenced, which appears strong, and highly mineralised; the quartz is auriferous. In the first set a shaft has very lately been commenced, and at only a few feet from the surface they have come upon an enormous lode, which I think is likely to prove the most productive one on the property; it is of great width, and already several tons of beautiful and highly auriferous quartz have been raised. From its present appearance I should think that it would yield an almost inexhaustible supply. The quartz is very similar in appearance to the better portion of the St. James's, and it contains a good deal of white metal, a sure indication of its also containing gold, and I hope to a large amount, which would prove highly satisfactory to me and my brother shareholders.

Dolpely, Oct. 18.

A. LARGE SHAREHOLDER.

MINING IN ST. BLAZEY.

Sir,—In reply to a letter, which appeared in last week's Journal, respecting St. Blaze and its mines, signed "William Truscott," I beg to state, for the information of those interested in the matter, that the said letter contains a series of gross misrepresentations, and such I am prepared to prove, if the writer will furnish me with his real name and address. I have neither time for, or an object in, carrying on a newspaper controversy (perhaps "William Truscott" may have both), therefore I do not intend to reply to any more anonymous communications, for such I must designate him, for he might as well subscribe himself one of the numerous family of Smiths as Truscott, not having given his address. I would suggest to W. T. the propriety of making himself, in some measure at least, better acquainted with the subject on which he writes before again troubling you, or any other Editor, with his letters. Provided I get the bona fide name of the writer, I shall be happy to prove the fallaciousness of many of the statements put forth.

St. Blaze, Oct. 21.

Underground Managing Agent of Fowey Consols, and other mines connected with the Trevery Estate.

SOUTH DARREN.—The agent of Bwlch Consols (Capt. R. Northey) having lately inspected South Darren, has issued a report, in which he states that the settlement is very extensive, and adjoins the celebrated East Darren, Cwm Erddin, and within one mile of Bwlch Consols, and other mines in the immediate neighbourhood, which are yielding large profits, and are being prosecuted with energy. South Darren, therefore, is in close proximity to the most productive mines in this locality, and where mining enterprise may be calculated upon with a greater degree of certainty than in a partially developed district. He recommends the driving of the 60, to explore that part of the settlement in which there was about half-a-mile in length of virgin ground, and adjoins the East Darren, which is a first-class dividend mine. The 20 fm. level has been driven about 130 fms. west of engine-shaft, and for a considerable length the backs have been stopped away. A stop will be commenced in this level as soon as convenient, about 3 fms. behind the present forebore, where the lode is worth about 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. This end is coming in over the discovery made in the 30, but the lode in the present end is disordered and unproductive. For the last 6 or 7 fms. driving in the 30 west the lode is worth about 40¢ per fm. for copper and lead ore; it is a very firm lode, and embedded in the lead-bearing ground of this district. The lode in the present end is worth fully 30¢ per fm.; this is a very important discovery, and Capt. Northey can see no reason why it should not continue. The mine is very extensively laid open east and west of engine-shaft, and cross-cut driven both north and south; but here (Capt. Northey remarks) there is a splendid piece of ground for a quarter-of-a-mile west of the new discovery, and south of the Old Darren Mine, also half-a-mile east of the present workings, towards the celebrated East Darren Mine. According to present prospects, the mine will certainly pay cost in a very short time; and in the event of the 20 and the 40 opening out equal to the 30, profits will be realised, and that within a period of ten months. He estimates the returns will be for the future from 200¢ to 238¢ per month, and the monthly expenditure from 240¢ to 250¢. He considers the South Darren western ground to be of great promise, and deserving a spirited trial.

AMERICAN COAL.—The delay in the arrival at Galway of the Royal Atlantic Mail Company's steamer *Anglia* is attributed to the bad quality of the coal supplied to the vessel in New York.

French coal mines, according to statistical returns, at present produce about 8,000,000 tons per annum; twelve or fifteen years ago the annual yield was only 4,500,000 or 5,000,000 tons.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—These admirable pills contain no mercury or other noxious ingredients, and are, therefore, peculiarly adapted for those ailments which often attack the mucous membranes. Holloway's pills cleanse the blood, stomach, liver, and lungs from all hurtful impurities, and subdue local irritation. They improve the powers of digestion, and speedily eradicate all disorders of the liver, bowels, and kidneys. A course of these cooling pills prevents the distressing bilious attacks induced by hot or humid weather, and dispels flatulency, giddiness, headache, and costiveness. As purifiers of the blood Holloway's pills stand unrivalled, hence the power they possess of clarifying the complexion, removing sallowness, checking the growth of pimples, and renovating the vital functions.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, on Thursday, Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors showed that during the six months ending June 30 there had been raised 2312 tons of ore, and that 2451 tons had been smelted, producing 1694 tons of lead, but the total quantity sold had been 1894 tons, which produced 38,918¢. The profit on the half-year had been 3337. 8s. 7d. The result is less favourable than that of the previous half-year; this is owing to the low price of lead during the entire six months, and to the scarcity and the increased cost of labour, which have been severely felt. The average price at which the lead was sold during the six months to Dec. 31 was 20¢ 4s. 8d., while during the last half-year the price was 19¢ 6s., making a difference of 1¢ 1s. 6d. per ton, which in the entire quantity sold in the six months to June 30 lessened the profits by 2124¢ 10s. 8d. The works now in progress upon the new railways throughout Spain have greatly increased the price of labour and provisions, and consequently the working costs on the mines have been much augmented. A reduction in the rate of carriage of lead by railway has lately been obtained of 6d. per ton from Cordova to Seville, and 10d. per ton from Cordova to Trocadero, and a further reduction may be expected on the completion of the railway from Cordova to the Port of Malaga, which is now being carried on with great rapidity. The directors have just entered into a contract for the conveyance of lead from Seville to England on advantageous terms. Having in view the increased reserves in the mine, and the prospectiveness of several of its deepest parts, the agents have been instructed to increase the monthly raisings so far as it can be done with the present means. The mine is in a very promising condition, but it must be evident that additional machinery and works will be required to derive the full advantage from its increased capability of production. The report on the smelting operations is very satisfactory.

During the last six months the produce of the mine has not come home so rapidly as it was required, and the directors have, in consequence, found themselves much hampered for want of floating capital, and the means to meet the current liabilities. These difficulties are now in some measure overcome, as the lead is coming home more regularly; but the directors cannot but feel that additional capital might be most advantageously employed in providing increased means for dressing the ore, and for the purpose of commencing a new shaft, and adding another powerful engine for the development of the central parts of the pertencia which have become productive at the respective ends of both the Canada Incocha and the Salidos Mine. The directors, while regretting that they cannot declare any dividend out of the profits at the present meeting, owing to the want of floating capital, may yet congratulate the shareholders upon the constantly improving state of the mine, and they trust that from an increased return, and with the improved aspect of the lead market, they may calculate upon a considerable increase to the profit for the current half-year.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report, stated that he was sorry to observe there were one or two points upon which he could not congratulate the shareholders. For instance, there had been a great falling off in the price which had been obtained for lead—he was glad to say, however, that some little improvement had taken place in that respect since the report just read was written, for they had sold some which had realised 19¢ 10s. per ton, being 5s. per ton more than the average price realised during the past six months. The falling off in the price of lead made the accounts appear somewhat worse than they really were, arising from the fact that the valuation of the stock had been proportionally decreased. As regards the price of labour, although it had been increased, yet the working expenses had been augmented by 200¢ only. With respect to the mine, he thought he might safely say that they were better, and he thought the directors had succeeded in obtaining a great reduction in the price for the carriage of the lead—that item had always been a great drawback to the success of this mine. As he had already said, the mine never looked better, for there was scarcely any point in which their expectations had not been realised. The junction of the two mines, which was being rapidly effected, would, they hoped, throw open a great deal of ore ground that would very materially add to the profits. The prosperity of the property was somewhat tantalising, because they could not avail themselves of it with unlimited means at their disposal. He thought he might safely say that the present raisings could be increased by 200 tons per month if they possessed the means of returning the augmented amount. It was perfectly clear the shareholders could not look for any dividend for some time, because the profits must be used as a floating capital. It had been suggested by some proprietors, and he could not help thinking the suggestion worthy of consideration, whether it would not be desirable to increase the capital of the company. He was not prepared to make any recommendation upon the subject; but, at the same time, he should be glad to know the opinion of the shareholders upon the question as to whether they were willing to forego their dividends for a certain period, or whether they would prefer increasing the capital, and thus receive regular dividends.

Mr. ROBERTS seconded the proposition.

A PROPRIETOR inquired the reason the reserve fund had not been employed in the liquidation of the 5000¢, which was owing to?—The CHAIRMAN said the answer to that question was obvious, for the reserve fund was used as floating capital; and, as he had already said, more floating capital was still required.

Mr. J. TAYLOR (managing director) said there was a reserve fund opened to which there was a credit of 1200¢, but they had not that amount in money; it was in pig-lead. Capt. COLOGAN considered the working expenses were enormous, and thought that the directors who had declared a dividend last March, when the cash of the mine was in debt to the extent of 5000¢. He also thought that the directors did not display a very delicate feeling in accepting 500¢ as remuneration for last year's, and 600¢ for this year's services.

Mr. J. TAYLOR said, with respect to the reserve fund, that was merely a matter of account. By the Deed of Incorporation, when a dividend was declared a percentage thereon had to be carried to the reserve fund, and as soon as ever the mine was in a condition to set aside the amount stated it would be invested. Proprietors must remember that out of the 10,000¢ of the company's capital 40,000¢ was in fixed plant, and all the remainder had been paid for out of profits of the mine. The cash of the company was in lead lying at Cordova. They had also a large quantity of stores—for instance, there was 5000¢ worth of coal. The fact was the mine was being starved for want of floating capital. It was the desire of the directors to carry on the mine without asking for more capital; many of the shareholders, holding a large interest, were desirous that the operations should be continued with the present capital, but there were others who said that, possessing one of the best mines in Spain, ample capital should be raised to energetically, and, therefore, economically develop its resources. He (Mr. Taylor) confessed he was not prepared to say how much more money to the extent of about 15,000¢, in order to return 600 tons of ore per month, for it was to be remembered that whatever was the amount of returns the fixed expenses were precisely the same. He quite agreed with the hon. proprietor that the costs were heavy, but that they could in no way control. As regards the price of labour, that fixed itself in Spain, as elsewhere, by the demand, and just now in that district the demand was great. So far as the costs were concerned, it was to be recollected that the pumping-engine was supplied with coal that cost 4¢ per ton, the average price in this country being about 14s., and there were other expenses proportionately great. The compensation was in the richness and productiveness of the mine, and the value of the lead, which was exercised with a most right hand. He had been upon the spot several times, when he went through every item in the accounts; and all he could say was that he believed this mine was worked as economically as possible; their sole difficulty was the want of more means to make the valuable deposits of ore available. If they had an increase of capital to the extent of 15,000¢, the effect would be the accumulated profit would be liberated, and the development of the mine could be carried on in a more liberal way.

Mr. COXHEAD did not agree with Mr. Taylor as to the increase of capital. He was of opinion that they should go on as they were at present—they were evidently increasing their returns, and if the value of lead increased, they would soon increase their profits. Mr. R. TAYLOR, referring to the remark that a dividend should not have been declared in March, contended that the directors were perfectly justified in doing so, because the mines then, as now, were prosperous, and the lead trade was in a very satisfactory condition. If during the past six months the lead had ruled at the price it was in March, there certainly would have been a profit upon the half-year of 5000¢, or at the rate of 20¢ per cent. per annum on the capital of the company.

Mr. COXHEAD remarked that at that time there was 12,000¢ to the credit of profit and loss—12,000¢ of which he had declared a dividend; but all debits should be paid before dividends were declared, but others contended if capital could be obtained for 10¢ per cent., there was no reason why dividends should not be paid. Directors of railway companies were not blamed because they paid dividends when there were debentures unpaid.

Mr. J. TAYLOR said all these things must be governed by the circumstances existing at the time—the lead market was then buoyant, the exports of lead were extraordinarily large, and there was every probability that a good price for lead would rule all through the year.—The CHAIRMAN said if the directors had foreseen that the price of lead would have diminished, the dividend declared in March would certainly not have been so large. It was—The report was then unanimously received and adopted.

Thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

NORTH GREAT WORK TIN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the company's offices, in Liverpool, on Wednesday.—Mr. TIMOTHY HUGHES in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the report of the agents, and the statement of accounts for the three months ending Aug., of which the subjoined are abstracts, were submitted:—

Balance last audit	£118 7 8
Tin sold	102 1 6
Call made (of which 584¢ is not yet paid)	600 10 0 = £230 19 2
Mine cost and merchants' bills	£468 8 8
Treasurer and directors' fees	9 15 6 = 477 19 2

Leaving credit balance

The company is indebted on merchants' and other bills 234¢ 2s. 8d., and to the old company 23¢ 7s. 4d. The treasurer has 16¢ 10s. in hand. Captain Francis Hoeking inspected the mine on September 20, and from the appearance of the different lodes opened on, together with the satisfactory return of granite they are embedded in, he does not hesitate to say that there must certainly be a great tin mine in the set. In his opinion, as little delay as possible should be incurred in getting proper machinery for pumping and stamping, as they have not sufficient stamping-power for their present returns, which may be increased at pleasure. He knows no such other set in that district as North Great Work. He is a native of the locality, and has always heard this ground well spoken of. Indeed, they have the work of ages before them to properly develop the different lodes in the set to the deep adit level, and, undoubtedly, good deposits of tin will be found to remunerate for such working.

In alluding to this report, Captain Joseph Vivian writes that their prospects are very encouraging. In driving the deep and shallow adits south-east, on Gilbert's caunter lode (which is large, kindly in appearance, and everywhere productive of tin), they have already intersected several east and west lodes, all of them yielding tin, and of good promise, and they have several others yet to meet with, within a moderate distance of the adit ends. In consequence of not having sufficient stamping-power they are increasing their reserves of tin daily. He finds that they can erect another water-wheel below the one now at work, and of just the same power, for about 60¢, and this he thinks they had better do without delay. In the meantime they ought to be on the look-out for a suitable steam-engine, to work the mine effectually. His plan is to sink on the caunter, pretty near the east and west lodes, as by so doing they would not have far to drive either way on the lode from the engine-shaft to intersect the said lodes, which, in all probability, will make large quantities of tin at and near the junctions.

Capt. Joseph Vivian and John Pope, jun., under date of Oct. 13, after reporting upon the various points of operation, state that within the last few days they have purchased a water-wheel, with a head of 60 feet, which they hope to set at work in about three weeks, and which will enable them to increase their returns of tin.

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors were anxious before erecting steam machinery

to have the best opinions they could get to lay before the shareholders. Capt. Vivian had, therefore, obtained a report (which they had just heard read) from Capt. F. Hoeking, who strongly recommended the erection of steam machinery, and fully corroborated Captain Vivian's report as to their certainty of ultimate success; but as they had purchased another water-wheel with stamps at a trifling cost, and as they had their stamping power would, no doubt, return enough to cover costs, if not leave a profit, he was of opinion that it was better to delay the erection of machinery until they could with more certainty fix upon the place to erect it.

Mr. Lewis concurred. He was satisfied that under Capt. Joseph Vivian's management the mine would soon prove a success.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it was very encouraging that all the lodes were producing tin, and that they had now some reserves, with the prospect of further improvement. They might hope that the call just made, leaving a credit balance of 334¢, and 200¢ worth of tinstuff on the floors ready for dressing, would carry them to the expected improvements.—The agents' reports and balance-sheet were then unanimously adopted, and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

SOUTH CARN BREA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday.

Mr. MARK E. MARSDEN in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£295 0 2
Interest and commission	58 12 2
May mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	959 11 4
June ditto	945 1 10
July ditto	1004 7 0
Aug. ditto	918 5 7
Advance on tribute	55 0 0
Sundries	41 9 0 = £2010 7 1
Tin sold up to Oct. 20	£3689 1 2
Cash advanced on tribute	40 0 0 = 3709 1 2

Leaving debit balance

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Oct. 19.—The flat-roof shaft is down 3 fms. below the 108, in which the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 30¢ per fm. for tin. The 108 is extended 2 fms. east of the flat-roof shaft; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fm. for tin. In the slopes in the back of the 108, west of shaft, the lode is producing tinstuff that will pay for returning. The 78 is extended 11 fms. east of the new shaft; the part of the lode driving on 14 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, but not to value. The 108 cross-cut is extended 7 fms. north of the flat-roof shaft; there is now about 5 fms. further to drive to intersect the north part of the lode. The 88 cross-cut is extended 13 fms. north of the new shaft; we calculate in driving about 7 fms. further to intersect the middle lode, after which there will be about 7 fms. to drive to the north lode. During the past month we have considerably reduced our cost both underground and at surface, and with our present staff it will be in future from 500¢ to 600¢ per month, and seeing the improvement in the flat-roof shaft we may reasonably expect an increase in our returns of tin.—T. GLANVILLE.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the accounts, stated that since the last meeting the debit balance had been increased from 2600¢ to 3001¢. There were some small accounts amounting to 130¢ 1s. The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that the shares forfeited at the last meeting for non-payment of calls were in the hands of the committee of management, to be dealt with as the shareholders might determine. The total number forfeited was 456, so that the total number at present in the hands of shareholders was 5544.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee would, of course, choose their time as to the sale of those shares, if, indeed, they were sold at all. He might, perhaps, mention that a telegram had that morning been received from Capt. Glanville, to the effect that "the lode in the flat-roof shaft was now worth 60¢ per fathom." At the same time the report was written, it was worth only 30¢ per fathom.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated it was a very difficult matter to estimate the returns for the coming four months.

Mr. HERRON enquired if the shareholders were to infer from the telegram just read that the lode had improved to 50¢ per fathom for the length of the shaft?

The SECRETARY replied in the affirmative, the length of the shaft being 2 fms.

A SHAREHOLDER said he did not place the slightest confidence in that telegram.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that if the shareholders determined upon having four-monthly meetings, they would have now to provide for 5300¢.

Mr. LONGFIELD said it was not long since a telegram was received stating that a lode had been opened upon of the value of 40¢ per fathom, but since that period up to the present time not the slightest reference had been made to it.

Mr. CLARKE said, when Capt. Glanville was present at the last meeting he stated the costs would be much reduced, and that, in addition to the tin, they had some sulphate of copper, which would assist the costs, but now he did not even refer to the copper.

Mr. HERRON enquired the amount of call it was proposed to make?

The CHAIRMAN said the committee were of opinion that 10s. per share would be sufficient.—A resolution to that effect was put and carried unanimously.

The meeting was then made special, to take into consideration the propriety of retaining the services of Capt. Glanville.

Mr. CLARKE drew attention to a letter which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of last week, which contained some suggestions as to the development of South Carn Brea. The opinions expressed in that letter seemed to be those entertained by all practical miners. He (Mr. Clarke) had that morning conversed with a person who had worked as a tributer for many years, and his opinion was that South Carn Brea would be a very good mine, but that it would be a deep one. The throwing out some short time since the agent of Wheal Uny about 14 tons of tin per month were being returned, but this month there had been sold 23 tons. So that within 13 months Capt. Daw had increased the returns from 14 to 23 tons per month; or, in other words, the mine is making a profit instead of a loss.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GAWTON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Monday.—Mr. J. ROWLANDS in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the four months ending with August was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

May mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	£355 17 7
June ditto	232 8 10
July ditto	20 6 9
August ditto	188 2 11
New engine, boiler, and materials	825 0 0 = £1502 16 1
Balance last audit	£ 55 9 7
Call (less discount)	975 9 9
Copper ore sold	33 15 8 = 1064 15 0

Leaving debit balance

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Oct. 17.—I beg to hand you my report on the present occasion, showing the position of your property, and the amount of work done during the past four months. Although our progress in sinking the new engine-shaft has not been so rapid as we could wish, in consequence of the hardness of the ground for several fathoms in the course of sinking, nevertheless, I am glad to say it is much improved, and the shaft now down nearly 20 fms. below the surface; beams and pillars put in; a permanent 10-in. drawing lift fixed, all complete; also, a 7-in. sinking-lift put down, dividing and casing timber, footways, stays, &c., put in—all of which are in excellent working order. Engine and boiler house built, and a first-rate 40-hp. cylinder steam-engine erected, which is set to work in admirable condition, and calculated to drain the mine a considerable depth. There has been but little done at the 50 and 36 fm. levels during the summer months, owing to the insufficiency of water-power and ventilation; but I am glad to say all the old workings are again in fork to the bottom of the mine, and a full party of men engaged, and working upon the lode at the 36 fm. level, where we are now breaking down rocks of ore and obtaining a sampling 80 tons of ore in 81 months from the labour of ten miners, and, in case of improvement, to exceed that amount of returns. Under present circumstances, we think it advisable to recommend the following amount of labour to be carried out—the new engine-shaft to be continued with all possible vigour, to obtain a sufficient depth to open upon the lode below the 36 fathom level; meantime, to employ not less than ten miners opening on the lode at the 36 west, with sufficient number of trammers, fillers, loaders, &c. To effect this amount of labour, including crushing the ore and tramming it to quay, with other sundry labour, it will incur a cost of about 200¢ per month, against which we calculate the returns will not be less for the next four months than 160 tons of copper ore.—GEORGE ROWLANDS.

The CHAIRMAN said the report of the agent just read showed that the property now presented prospects of a much more favourable character than at any previous period. It had been seen that the agent estimated the loss during the coming four months at about 300¢, and, therefore, he, as the largest shareholder, would suggest—and in the suggestion he was supported by his co-committeemen—that upon the present occasion a call should be made of a sufficient amount to pay off the present debit balance and to meet the estimated loss that would accrue during the four months. By the adoption of that course the balance-sheet which would be presented at the general meeting in February would be without an adverse balance, and the whole cost of the machinery liquidated. He must confess that he looked forward with the utmost confidence to seeing, at no distant period, the Gawton Copper Mine occupying a very enviable position as a dividend-paying property.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that the engine had been purchased at the time of the last meeting; but owing to a delay in its delivery the committee succeeded in obtaining an extension of the time for payment, which was, of course, a great advantage to the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said the secretary had recently been upon the mine, and had minutely examined every detail connected therewith.

Mr. DONALDSON wished to know if there were any liabilities that had not been included in the accounts just submitted?—The SECRETARY said that he was upon the mine a few days since, when he examined the whole of the order-books, and he could assure the shareholders that every known liability had been charged, with the exception of the engineer's fees, which were not paid until the engine was erected and set to work.

Mr. SEAWARD enquired if any estimate had been made as to the value of the rocks of ore referred to in the agent's report?—The SECRETARY thought from the appearance of the ore which he saw broken that it would give 7 per cent. He was very desirous that the shareholders should know the precise position which their property occupied, and with that view he might mention that the new perpendicular shaft was now down to the 20 fm. level. It was being sunk in a beautiful channel of ground, and, from its character, he thought with nine men they would be able to sink at the rate of 3 fms. per month. The attainment of depth by this shaft was of the utmost importance; and it was the opinion of Captain Rowe that it would prove of the greatest economy to the adventurers if they allowed the shaft to be sunk by nine men without intermission till it had reached a depth of 40 fms. The level driven from that

point would come under the 50 at a distance of about 1 fm. or 1 1/4 fm., so that by driving cross-cuts from the 40 the old workings would be unwatered.

Mr. SEAWARD enquired the distance of the 36 end from the new shaft?—The SECRETARY: Not more than 30 fms. In a very short time after the shaft had reached the 40 there would be six ends driving upon the lode, and if that lode held as at present—and Capt. Rowe saw no reason why it should not improve—they would be able to break at least from 100 to 150 tons per month. The whole of the materials would then be drawn up from the old mine, which latter would be abandoned, except so far as the shaft might be used for the purpose of ventilation. Men were now employed stopping on tailwork; but when the ground was thoroughly ventilated it could be wrought at half the cost that was at present being incurred, and the character of the lode could be judged from the quantity of ore that ten men could break monthly; in fact, comparing the depth at which that course of ore was now being explored with that of any other mine, he did not think a better could be found in the whole of the two counties. Although they had been working upon that course of ore for eighteen months only 4 fms. of ground had been beaten away on the length of the lode. The bottom was all standing, and the winze had gone through a very good lode. The computed return of 160 tons of ore would leave an average loss during the four months of about 75¢ per month—that was including the cost of sinking the engine-shaft, and carrying on other additional work. There was now a balance against the mine of 700¢, which, added to the estimated loss during the current four months, would increase the amount to be provided for to 1000¢. If the shareholders adopted the suggestion of the Chairman, to make a call sufficient to pay off that amount, the statement of accounts at the next meeting would show a balance on the right side of the books—at any rate, not an adverse balance.

Mr. FORD enquired if a call of 5s. per share would be sufficient?—The SECRETARY replied that that would be ample to pay off the present debt, and to meet the costs for the coming four months. He might, perhaps, mention that in the shaft between the 30 and 40 fm. level, there was a better lode than the one which had made the ground rather hard, and there was yet another lode to be reached before the regular lode was intersected.

The report was then received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed. The CHAIRMAN said that he had already expressed his opinion as to the call that should be made, although he, being the largest shareholder, would, of course, have the largest amount to pay.—Mr. McALLAN thought before they entered upon the question of a call they should come to some decision with regard to the outstanding arrears. After some discussion it was resolved that the shares in arrears of call should be forfeited, but the committee were empowered to restore the same provided the arrears were paid on or before November 4.

A SHAREHOLDER said that he and his friends, who held between 300 and 400 shares, were quite satisfied as to the management, and were prepared to support the suggestion of the Chairman, that a call of 5s. per share should be made.

The SECRETARY said the public did not know the real merits of Gawton. It was true the development of the property had been tardy, and had been protracted over a long period; but that had arisen from circumstances over which the executive, either in London or at the mine, had no control. Those obstacles had, however, now been altogether removed, and the property was being developed in the manner that its merits most unquestionably justified.

Mr. McALLAN said he was always an advocate for making calls ample to meet every contingency. He felt convinced that in Capt. Rowe they had a careful, prudent agent, and he believed that Gawton would ultimately prove a good mine. A call of 5s. per share was made, and the committee of management was re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

From Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS:—Business has continued active throughout the week, attention being principally directed to the Chiverton group of mines. The rise in West Chiverton has been sustained, the price being 52¢ to 53¢ (ex div.), and a further advance is confidently predicted. The best course of lead is of great length, and is standing in the backs far untouched, forming splendid reserves. It is said that in raising the last lead, amounting to 202½ tons, for one month, only 500 employed in stopping, and at the same time, only a small fraction of that which may at any time, and will, of course, shortly be employed in stopping the best lead ground, some idea may be gained of the large returns which may be expected from this mine in future. The new and powerful pumping-engine has been set to work, so that the drainage will now be perfectly under command, and the development of the several lodes be proceeded with without delay. It should always be taken into account, when estimating the value of the courses of lead driven through in this mine for future profits, that the ground is very soft, and the ore can, therefore, be taken away not only very rapidly, but at a very little cost; also that the deepest part of the mine at present—the 30 fm. level—is regarded in the richest districts of Cornwall as only a fair depth at which to commence making discoveries. The course of lead, therefore, which are here worth for considerable distances 70¢ and 80¢ per fm., are far more than equal to formations of metal in many other mines in which the rock is harder, and the workings much deeper, although the lodes may be of as high, and in some cases a higher, value per fathom. In West Chiverton good discoveries may be fairly calculated on, seeing that this mine was abandoned before the depth was reached at which the best discoveries were made in West Chiverton, and that even then it made large returns of lead. The shares are now at 52¢ to 53¢ (ex div.). Chiverton Moor is immediately west of, and adjoining to, West Chiverton, and is a virgin piece of ground, traversed by the same lodes, and having the same general features; the best results are, therefore, anticipated from giving it a vigorous development, and this it will, without doubt, now receive. There is an increasing demand for the shares, which are 6¢. 10s. to 7¢. The attention which has been drawn to this district by the riches of West Chiverton, and the prospecting which has consequently taken place, prove that some of the adjacent ground is traversed by lodes of masterly character, composed near the surface of a fine gossan, carrying carbonate of lead—in fact, presenting such indications as have been met with in the best mines of Cornwall. This shows that the locality has hitherto escaped notice, and been neglected, but is about to become the great field of Cornwall for lead mining, and sets in it, therefore, which can be well reported on by truthful and experienced mine agents, are certain to take well with the public, and command a good price.

EAST CARADON has fluctuated. On Monday they declined 1¢. 5s., and are now 26¢. 15s. to 27¢. Attention is being directed from this mine, which for so long a time almost monopolised the attention of the market, by West Chiverton and its kindred mines; the obstacles, also, which have been thrown in the way of inspections have not tended to increase confidence in the state of this mine. CAMORNS VINE has declined, but without any apparent cause, as the engine-shaft, which is now 9 fms. below the 242, continues worth 35¢ per fm. The part of the lode coming in from the south, now about 1 1/4 fm. wide, is the most valuable. The 242 east is worth 15¢ per fm.; the same level west, 10¢; and the winze under the 242 east, 18¢ per fathom. The shares are now 2¢. 17s. 6d. to 3¢, representing a value for the mine of only 13,800¢. Looking at the prices which Stray Park, Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, and Cam Brea, on the same lodes, have attained, and to the fact that the improvement which is taking place in the bottom of this mine is at the same depth, and under similar circumstances to that which occurred in Dolcoath when that mine began to be rich in tin, there certainly seems a good chance of a great rise in market value, and the present an opportunity which ought not to be neglected for acquiring the shares. CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED have been stationary at 38¢, 39¢, and can be recommended for investment, as the present price of copper will enable the dividends to be sustained, whilst any advance in this metal will be attended with increased profit. In NEW ROSEWANE the engine-shaft, sinking below the 58, continues to open through a course of copper ore worth about 60¢ per fm. The shares, which have been depressed by adverse reports, advanced on Monday to 24¢. 20s., and are now 23¢. 24s. In EAST WEAL ELLEN a splendid pile of yellow copper ore has been drawn to the surface, and 50 tons are being prepared for sale and ticketing. This is an extraordinary discovery, and likely to lead to the reclamation of the St. Agnes district, and again make it one of the most important fields of copper mining, as it was for many years when the old Wheal Towan, Wheal Music, and other mines in the immediate neighbourhood of East Weal Ellen were at work. A month's driving will reach the north lode, which has on the back a very fine copper gossan. The shares are now much enquired for at 3¢. 15s. to 4¢, and should be bought, as it is one of the best speculations that has ever come under our notice; we cannot too strongly recommend the purchase of the shares, as the nearly 300 tons of ore, which will soon be sinking under the bunches of tin and copper which have been passed through at the adit. Shares are now 17s. 6d., 20s., and we think, as soon as the sinking is commenced, an advance will take place. In LONG RAKE an improvement has taken place in the 60 east, and the shares are 4¢. 10s. to 5¢. BRYNTHAL GWIOCK looks well in the 90 fm. level, and improvements are taking place in other parts; but the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 90 is the vital part here, as the lode is worth in the bottom 5 or 6 tons of lead ore per fathom, and there are appearances indicating approach to the white limestone, the great metal-producing stratum of the district.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—Several causes are combining at the present moment to encourage the expectation that the Mining Market will proceed in a steady course of improvement. The value of money is lowering; the price of metals, but copper in particular, is advancing; speculators and investors are returning from tours at home or abroad to the mining districts, and a long interval of dullness will, therefore, be quickly succeeded by one of activity. Probably there has not of late occurred a more opportune time to lay out money profitably; and, lastly, very large profits have been secured by the more courageous portion of the public, owing to the almost unprecedented success of certain Cornish lead mines—profits realised not by hundreds, but by thousands, of pounds by individuals, the immediate effect of which is, of course, to encourage further investments, and draw more attention and capital to this market, giving a further and important stimulus to new business and new lead mines, as the leading article of the day. The writer has long imbibed a partiality for this branch of mining industry, for the reason that lead mines (especially in the principality, the home of lead ore) are far more economically worked than mines of other ores, and of lead mines themselves situated out of Wales—a cause owing, in a great measure, to the mountainous character of the country, but also to the subterranean flues met with almost universally in the limestone formation, which act as natural wells, and carry off the surplus water, and thus in the majority of Welsh mines, by superseding entirely the cost and maintenance of steam-engines, ensuring a moderate outlay to discover lodes and work them on the cheap basis in perpetuity. The public are invited not to lose sight of these advantages when attention is drawn in particular to new mines, since they materially mitigate the amount of call required for their development, whilst nothing is added on that account to the original cost of the shares. The now famous West Chiverton shares have since last week taken a new start in price, to the amount of 5¢. or 6¢ per share. The causes are some improvement in the mine; a sale of ore, leaving upwards of 1000¢ profit, and a dividend, said to be 15s. per share, to be declared on the 23d.—CHIVERTON and EAST CHIVERTON, being proximate sets, are in equal favour, and when more advanced will probably command much higher rates than the present.—ORE TON (copper) has been long depressed; but they have now in the 35s lode worth 10 tons per fm. The shares should be bought, as there is a very gradually coming into considerable demand. This is a Tavistock mine, and has been gradually coming into favour.—ROSEWANE UNITED, it is said, has passed the calling period, and will pay a first dividend at the next meeting.—PROSPER UNITED have now called up and expended upwards of 42,000¢, but the worst times of its career are passed, and profits now making. There were nearly 1000 shares forfeited in default of calls, and sold at 2¢ each, *pro rata*, to the shareholders, giving funds, 2000¢, and rendering, it is stated, any future calls unnecessary.—FARM CONSOLS are looking better. The expenses are not heavy, and whatever future capital may be wanted will be very moderate, whilst success is sooner or later anticipated.—News has reached of such an improvement in Chiverton Mine (lead) as may make the shares very shortly valuable. It must be noted that success in this mine will also favourably affect the adjoining mine, Brynthal.—KILMOREY MINE (lead) and BRYNTHAL HALL, adjoining, are both prosperous. The latter may see old times as to prices. The former is in 96 shares only, and managed at Chester. Regular sales of ore. Both these worth immediate attention.—CENTRAL MINERS in considerable request, but some of the majority of the 2500 shares having cost 8¢. or 9¢. There is a splendid chance of a great advance in their present value before long.—EAST CARADON decline. A temporary writer in last week's Journal says of them:—"They have receded about 3¢. during the past week. This appears to be the commencement of a considerable decline. Even now the mine is selling at 45,000¢ more than Tincroft, whilst there is every probability of Tincroft being a good dividend property long after East Caradon has relapsed into a calling state." Rather ominous, and will not be much relieved by the good people of New Sarum.—WHEAL ELLEN when at 2¢. per share were subjected to an attack which depressed them; but, to judge from the effect (the shares having risen to 6¢.), there was no basis for the difference of opinion as to its intrinsic value, which shows the folly

of individuals committing themselves to extreme opinions—stimulating the supporters of a mine, and ending in casting obloquy on its detractors.—WHEAL UNY and FENDEEN should be bought. It is difficult to divine the cause of depression in their value.—TAMAR (silver-lead), once the most notable concern of Mr. P. Staines, thirty-five years ago, have come to a nominal figure of 2s. 6d. per share.—WEST CARADON, equally high in profits and favour, and valuable not long since, are scarcely saleable at 20¢ per share. Is this going the way of Tamar?—CAPT. CHILLEN, PANT-Y-FIDW, and PENTRE LYGAN all worth attention. First-rate mines, or will be, and all cheap.—UNION MINERS are sampling 16 tons of ore. Shares in good demand on the spot. The chances are great for a further advance.—GOSNEMAN good to try and keep.—CLIFFORD, naturally attractive.—NANOLDS, ditto.—NEW MARTHA: "How are the mighty fallen!"—WHEAL LUDDOCK: On dit that call is pending of 15s. or 20s. per share; but this extreme depression is unnatural. Wait the call, and buy Wheal Ludcott. The extreme risk is a small loss.—EAST GRENVILLE, ridiculously cheap. There are those who estimate this property as more valuable, intrinsically, than Wheal Grenville, whilst the disparity in price is 30s. to 35s. per share.—WEST TREVILLAN are neglected, for no other reason than that they are cheap.—NORTH MINERS, preference 5000, and also the old shares, 15,000, have been in active demand, at reduced rates, and great things are expected as the result of the present exploration on an active scale.

An opinion appears to prevail that the present value of the TWELVE APOSTLES MINES has been exaggerated, and it was probably under the influence of this, or some other feeling analogous to it, that in last week's Journal the shares were advertised for sale at 2 1/2¢, whilst the last selling prices were 4¢ and upwards. It is true that the advertiser had no shares for sale, or, according to his own statement, "had made a mistake" relating to them; but the operation is simply a "bearing" one, and perfectly legitimate if carried out fairly, however injurious such a practice may be to particular individuals, who are neither "bulls" nor "bears," but only brokers. As to the reports of its value from the management, the writer believes them to have been all genuine, and, moreover, he has confirmed them by personal observation and inspection of the mines; but, suppose the said reports (coming certainly from an interested source) be thrown entirely aside, there is one from the perfectly reliable and disinterested agent of Central Miners, William Davies, which has been extensively published, and is not repudiated. He states, on the 31st inst., that the APOSTLES set lode is producing 20 to 22 tons of ore per fathom. WEST MINERS, a lode, "6 to 7 yards wide, producing stones of ore throughout, and other promising lodes. Rock, two shafts, driving to intersect a lode at a depth of 20 yards." With 22 tons per fathom, and the raising altogether 100 tons of ore, at least, per month, would yield 800¢. to 1000¢. per month profit; but what of the future of the West Miners and Rock, when competent miners represent as a certainty that the great Miners lode runs through one of them? If 4¢. to 5¢. is somewhat high for the shares, 2¢. it may be inferred is ridiculously low. The real value is, no doubt, between the two extremes, which will speedily be settled by the competition of sellers, and, of course, the cheaper the public get the shares the better for them.

Allusion was last week made to a new lead mine in the Holywell district, about to be introduced to the public. It is a cost-book, in 3020 shares, and probably its prospects may appear in the Journal of this week. Under the name of the GOLDEN SMOKE, it is, as the writer believes, destined to obtain celebrity, and to yield profits with a very moderate outlay: 5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. on allotment, out of which a reserve will be made by the promoters to work the mine, free of all calls, for six or nine months. Nearly half the shares are already subscribed for, and the fact of its being situated on the Millwale (already proved) guarantees success. Dues 20s. per ton, and a management quite independent of the influence of jobbery in shares, are also not unimportant items in its favour.

CROWLOW and BRYNTHAL MINES adjoin. Success in one insures the same in the other, but both show at once a great improvement, the lode having been cut, reported locally, in Brynthal (so long and long ago) and the 30 fm. level, Crowlow, it should be noted, is not only a good lode, but silver-lead, ore; both valuable from this day, and should be bought if possible. NORTH MINERS: The advance in these shares is in consequence of the improved prospects of the mine, and not from market operations. (See report in another column.) CLIFFORD improved, and shares advancing. CHIVERTON MOOR (lead), 3¢. 15d., are 5¢. pm. FRANK MILLS will soon resume dividends. SOUTH EXMOUTH, at a low price, are in demand; it adjoins Frank Mills.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—A very large amount of business has been done, both in dividend and progressive mines. The mines in the West Chiverton district have all been in good request. This mine may be termed a splendid success, not only to the fortunate purchasers of its entirety from Mrs. Cooke, but also to those who have subsequently purchased into it. Already the mine has really proved much better than the most sanguine could have anticipated, while there is everything to indicate the 90 fm. level proving much richer than any already driven. It certainly is a great success; and, although the mine has now attained a very high price, the discoveries that have been made appear to be quite commensurate with it. The whole of the adjoining mine has attained a comparatively high price, yet it is not improbable that all who buy into them at current rates will see a good return for their capital. The mine immediately adjoining West Chiverton to the west, called CHIVERTON MOOR, has been largely dealt in at a high premium, in anticipation of the formation of the company. It is considered by practical agents to be the most valuable piece of unworked lead ground in Cornwall, containing, as it does, the West Chiverton lodes. It must be remembered that the extraordinary rich course of lead in this mine (West Chiverton) is in the western part of the set, and dipping right in the direction of Chiverton Moor; hence it is that so much importance is attached to it. Another important feature in Chiverton Moor is the fact that in the western part of the set, during the short time of its being worked, only at a very shallow depth, several thousands of pounds worth of lead was raised, and operations were suspended chiefly on account of personal differences between the few shareholders that were working it and the management.

I was informed by a party who worked in the mine that there is a lode worth quite 1 ton of lead per fm. now standing. I mention this circumstance to show the probability of there being good courses of lead from West Chiverton through the whole length of Chiverton Moor, and with the capital that is to be subscribed, it will have a fair development. Machine, not containing the 50th part of the chances of success of Chiverton Moor, has attracted a capital of 50,000¢, or 100,000¢. To the north of West Chiverton, the most promising mine, not having the same lodes, is NORTH CHIVERTON. It has had but a very limited amount of capital spent on it, although it has been productive to a certain extent. It is patent to many of my readers that this mine (formerly Wheal Anna) has been hitherto sacrificed to the palpable bad management of parties who have been pottering about at a shallow level, without the means of returning the lead which is already in sight, and which can be returned in paying quantities immediately on the completion of the machinery. Being the next parallel lode to West Chiverton, it may be fairly classed as being in the Chiverton district. I make this observation on account of the free use that is now being made of the name of Chiverton in the attempt to bring new schemes before the public, that have no pretension whatever to lay claim to the same, either in name or prospects. The public will do well to thoroughly investigate the merits of each new concern, and the parties connected with it, ere they embark their capital. The great success of West Chiverton is a sufficient inducement to develop the whole of the mineral property in its locality, and no doubt the result will be the discovery of other mines equally rich. EAST ROSEWANE, now opening up a splendid prospect, the lode has in the 60 fm. level improved to 4¢. per fm., and no fall on either side. It is at present impossible to say what this may lead to, but the indications induce us to infer that it is a carbonyl of tin, which, in several instances in the same locality, has produced enormous quantities of tin. Apart from this, there are several other points in the mine looking exceedingly well.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has manifestly improved, and a large amount of business appears to have been transacted in both dividend and progressive mines. The mania for lead mining in the Chiverton district, created by the important discoveries in West Chiverton, has caused a very considerable amount to be expended in premiums for shares in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine. Being the next parallel lode to West Chiverton, it may be fairly classed as being in the Chiverton district. I make this observation on account of the free use that is now being made of the name of Chiverton in the attempt to bring new schemes before the public, that have no pretension whatever to lay claim to the same, either in name or prospects. The public will do well to thoroughly investigate the merits of each new concern, and the parties connected with it, ere they embark their capital. The great success of West Chiverton is a sufficient inducement to develop the whole of the mineral property in its locality, and no doubt the result will be the discovery of other mines equally rich. EAST ROSEWANE, now opening up a splendid prospect, the lode has in the 60 fm. level improved to 4¢. per fm., and no fall on either side. It is at present impossible to say what this may lead to, but the indications induce us to infer that it is a carbonyl of tin, which, in several instances in the same locality, has produced enormous quantities of tin. Apart from this, there are several other points in the mine looking exceedingly well.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS and SOUTH CARADON have been in request.—WHEAL SETON and WEST SETON have been enquired for at advanced prices, but show weakness since.—NANOLDS have improved, and more in request.—CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED have been largely dealt in, and left off firmer, after some fluctuations.—WHEAL BASSET and EAST BASSET have been sought for at minimum prices.—CAMORNS VINE have fluctuated.—STRAIT PARK, TINCROFT, and SOUTH FRANCES are quiet at quoted prices.—GREAT SOUTH TOLU has receded.—WEST CHIVERTON continues to improve in price.—WHEAL CHIVERTON, EAST WHEAL CHIVERTON, and WHEAL HOPE have varied, but show a tendency to rally.—CHIVERTON MOOR have been quoted at a premium, and CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE have been in request.—WHEAL GRENVILLE and EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE have been rather quiet.—EAST CARN BREA are offered at lower rates.—NORTH CROFTS have varied, and not so firm.—NORTH TREKERRY and NORTH ROSEKANE have been done at lower rates.—NEW ROSEWANE have been rather dealt in; in prices have fluctuated, but left off firmer (St. Agnes) have been in good request, at advanced rates.—KITTY (Leant) show a firmer tendency.—EAST ROSEWANE have been in better request, and at improved rates.—HARRIETTS are offered at lower prices.—NORTH BULLERS have been done at nominal figures.—WHEAL HARTLEY and EAST WHEAL ELLEN have been enquired for.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL have fluctuated without any alteration in the mine, but left off firmer.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE continue to be offered at lower rates.—SITNEY and CANNELL, WENDRON CONSOLS, and WHEAL TREMAYNE have declined.—WHEAL GRITTS and EAST WHEAL GRITTS have been mostly in request, and show a firmer tendency.—MARGERY have been in good demand at higher rates, and shares found scarce.—EAST PROVIDENCE and MARGARET are offered at lower figures.—PROVIDENCE shares are firm at present prices.—TOLVADENNA have further receded, but no change in the mine to warrant the decline.—NORTH MINERS have taken a rise. A large number of shares have changed hands at improved rates.—EAST CARADON have sustained several fluctuations during the week, but left off a little firmer.—MARKE VALLEY have been dealt in at market prices.—GLASGOW CARADON have been freely enquired for at buyers' prices, and appear firm at market quotations.—LUDDOCK continue heavy, without any prospect of improvement.—WEST CARADON, EAST CARADON, and CARADON VALLEY have changed hands.—GOSNEMAN have been sought for at lower rates.—TREKERRYS appear firm at present prices.—MART ANNS have been more in request, without any change in price.—NEW WHEAL MARTHAS are remarkably heavy, and offered at much lower rates.—DRAKE WALLS, CREBON, and EAST RUSSELL have been but slightly dealt in.

EAST CARADON.—Chatter Lode: In the 50 east, the winze sinking in the bottom is worth 20¢ per fm. In the 60 east, 6¢; in the 70 east, north part, 16¢; the 70 west, 6¢; the new lode, in the 70 east, 6¢; and the 70 west, 10¢ per fm.—South Lode: The 60 east is worth 8¢, and the 60 west, 10¢ per fathom. The usual monthly sale of copper ore took place on Thursday, when 555 tons realised 315¢.—MARKE VALLEY ore, computed 420 tons, realised 1615¢.

CARADON CONSOLS is reported to have improved in the 80 west, and, from the character of the lode, is likely to have a course of ore a few fathoms ahead; the end at present is yielding fine stones of ore.

WEST MARIA and FORTUNE.—I believe I may now venture to congratulate the shareholders on the termination of the Chancery suit, as it is stated that in November next the bill will be dismissed with costs. In July last I referred to the proceedings, which then came before the Court, when the application was dismissed with costs, and the plaintiff's solicitors offered, through the Mining Journal, a meagre explanation, I then did not think it necessary to reply to mere technicalities; but I believe the result of the whole proceedings is likely to require more than mere lawyers' quibbles when the costs have to be paid. The shares have been in great demand, and at advanced prices, especially for the forfeited shares.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—In answer to the several communications received respecting

this mine, I do not at present feel justified in affording the required explanation to all the rumours that are in circulation, and probably causing the depression of the shares, but would refer the applicants to the board of directors, whose experience in the intricate prosecution of the mine would prove a source of enlightenment to the county at large. Should that information not be obtained, I shall be then most ready to offer the version I have received.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.—From the reports now issued it is gratifying to learn that the prospects of these important and valuable mines are improving more than ordinarily, and it becomes an additional pleasure to notice the improving changes which has taken place in the Old United Mines, which hitherto has been a heavy drag on the more profitable portion.—ST. JUST CONSOLS is progressing highly satisfactorily, and will, no doubt, become as productive as its neighbour, St. Just United, when a little more opened. The recent discoveries have further improved, and the deep adit will be communicated with the shaft in a few days, when a long run of tin ground will be laid open, and good work for tin taken away. The new water-wheel will be in course of working by the end of the month.—NEW ROSEWANE: The lode in the shaft continues to maintain its size and character, worth full 120¢ per fm.; the shaft is down about 6 fms. under the 58. An improvement is reported to have taken place in the 46 fm. level; about 10 fms. west they have a good course of ore, worth 40¢ per fathom, with every appearance of further improvement.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL continues to maintain its improved position, and will, from all appearances, become one of the most prominent mines in the district, if not in the county. They are opening out an extensive run of rich tin ground, leaving important and valuable reserves, which are monthly increasing. The shaft is now down 6 fms. below the 26, where the lode is worth 100¢ per fathom. The slopes in the back are worth full 70¢ per fathom, and the rise is computed at 60¢ to 70¢ per fathom. The winze below the 1st (Peter's shaft) worth 70¢ per fathom, which has been sunk 7 fathoms, this course of ore is of fine quality, and the lode is still in the same position. This mine is a prize.—AT EAST WHEAL FORTUNE the operations are progressing satisfactorily, and some good tribute ground found standing in the adit level. Other points have been partially opened, and hold out considerable promise. Arrangements are making to work the property vigorously.

MARGERY is represented to be looking remarkably well, and that more vigorous operations are about being employed. The sinking of America shaft is about being resumed, which is now down to the 122. The 110 east is worth 26¢ per fm. The 110 west has been driven for 15 fms. through a lode worth 40¢ per fm., and a winze is being sunk at this level. There are other points looking well, and future returns expected to be greatly increased.—NORTH MINERS is reported to have greatly improved, and from all appearances at present bids fair to become yet what has been long expected by those who are most conversant with the property. They have cut into the lode in the 15, going west, which is worth 1 1/4 ton per fathom; this is under the old workings, where upwards of 15,000¢ worth of ore was returned. Several other improvements have been reported, but until the great change which has taken place be fairly developed, it would be premature to decide as to the value of recent discoveries. JAMES LANE.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALLEN and QUEENANG.—Report from Sept. 11 to 28.

QUEENANG.—Lode E: In the 10 west the lode assumes a more settled appearance again, there being a leader of purple and yellow ore 6 in. wide against the footwall, whilst the other portions of the vein contain good dredge work. The slope in the roof continues to yield about 1 1/4 ton of good work per fm.; the lode is still irregular in size. The winze below the deep adit east is still yielding some saving work where the lode is about 1 1/4 ft. wide; this place is not so good as before, and we rather suspect that the best ore is made off in the side, which we propose cutting into to ascertain. At A Mine we have been stopping the east end of the old working, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good yellow ore disseminated throughout, full 2 tons per fm.; the ground is rather stiff, but the prospects are kindly. The ground in the adit at C is still favourable for progress, and the appearance of the lode equally encouraging, which is from 2 to 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, mudic, and ore. The gossan presents a fine appearance, being extremely porous, and in places highly stained with the carbonates of copper. We have assayed several specimens of the same, in order to ascertain what portions are valuable for saving. On narrowly surveying the surface (whilst there last week) I was induced to believe that the lode intersected in the adit is a continuation of the lode, the usual depression or underlie of which is very trifling, being only some 20¢ to 25¢; and by supposing a similar bend occurs (of which there are signs) as seen in the former workings, it would account for the back being found in the new adit; the indications here are most promising, and the operations are being prosecuted with vigour.

RAIPAS.—We have reached the old winze from the shallow adit foot slope, but found it completely filled with ice, which we are now cutting out, and have only about 1 fm. left; when finished the stopping will be resumed. The south-west lode holds out very promising indications, being nearly 2 ft. wide, worth 2 1/4 tons of ore per fm., a good proportion of which is of the purple kind. In going to the late large winze where the water has been increased, compelling us to leave the 30, but we expect this place will be again in the course of a week or two, and having employment for the men in the upper workings it is not of much consequence.

OLD MINE.—There is but little alteration to note in the northern workings, where the stopping goes on satisfactorily, and the lode continues large, varying in value from 2 to 4 1/2 tons of ore per fm. The working in the back of the 10, south of Bergmester's, has rather improved, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, with a leader of grey work, worth nearly 3 tons per fathom against the hanging-wall. The object of this working is to endeavour to intersect the lode above the adit which cut off the ore in the back. In the 10 south the lode continues, and seem to get more settled as we advance. We have about 2 ft. of the under part (having not cut the hanging-wall yet), which is composed of quartz, calc-spar, and grey work, the latter being equal to 2 tons per month. The side slope yields about 3 1/2 tons of ore per fm., where the lode is still large and regular. In the other parts of the mine there is but little change to note. We have latterly been very busy collecting and tramming out the old stuff, and if the present fine weather lasts a little longer we shall be enabled to clear up satisfactorily. About the usual progress is being made at the small concern, where we are also engaged clearing up the produce for the quarter, this being the last week. The month not being quite ended prevents us from sending the estimate for September, but, so far as we can now judge, it will be fully equal to that of last month.—C. TREKERRAS.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—G. Sweet, Oct. 15: Since we commenced working at Christians we have sunk about 2 fathoms below the original sink, and I never saw the lode looking better than it is in the present bottom, but the expense of drawing the water by hand, and other inconveniences, is so great that I think it better to discontinue its working, which we have done to-day. We commenced to-day to open out a place for the engine-shaft a little further to the west than where I pointed out to you. It will be about 8 fathoms to the west of the sink, and I calculate for it take the lode in about 20 fathoms deep. We have also commenced to-day to sink the engine-shaft at Bielbach, and put four men to drive the adit cross-cut. We shall level out places at once for the winze, and get them done as soon as possible. Fabernberg, &c. The land necessary for the shaft at Louisa is bought, and we have sunk the new shaft about 2 fathoms. I intend, if possible, to set long stents at each of the shafts, and I hope to be able to report to you next week that we have done it. I am going to the James Watt to-morrow, for the purpose of having the shaft opened to see the lode. Everything in my power will be done to get on as rapidly as possible.

EAST KONGSBERG.—D. T. MacDonald, Oct. 2: South Sundae: The vein in the present end is looking more kindly than for some time past. The calc-spar is now spotted with the sulphurets of zinc and lead, and these are always the precursors for silver in the mines of Kongsberg. The present end is now in the fallhand.—South Ramsrud: During the week the vein at the shaft has continued to yield in considerable quantities of fair quality. The vein in the bottom of the shaft is silver at several points.—North Ramsrud: The vein in the 6 1/2 fm. level is 4 in. wide, and in strong fallbands. The vein at the shaft is yielding a little native silver.

LAGUNA.—J. R. Rule, Sept. 11: In reference to the quantity of ore that may be extracted, it is difficult to speak with any certainty; as in a previous communication, so I have now to observe that the occurrence of ores in the vein is in bunches, and not with much regularity; but up to the present time we have extracted a little over 40 carags, and the vein has still an ore appearance, though not quite so productive as for a week or two past. We have commenced sending the ore from the mine to the hacienda, and in the course of this month and the next I hope we shall get the 100 carags mentioned in my last, as sufficient for a small tort; and, as we have not yet commenced, it may be benefited, and its produce be availed of within the present year.

EAST DEL REY.—W. Treloar, Aug. 28: In my report, under date of July 27, I handed to you the result of a trial made on 34 tons of ore freed from kilnas from the bottom of the Capao Mine; and as soon as our new stamps at the Emily are in motion, and a sufficient quantity of ore has been passed through, I will hand you the result from this section also, as we have large quantities of ore broken, and ready for conveyance to the stamps. The Guaynha water-course is completed, with the exception of providing for carrying off the mountain torrents during the wet season.—Capao Mine.—Henderson's Shaft: The timber-work of the pen-house is completed, and the bringing down of a kiln-way on either side of the shaft is still in the hands of the contractor. The east end of Henderson's shaft, several hitches and headways have been cut, and large timber placed on the mine for the purpose. We are now extending still No. 1 further eastward. In the stop just commenced, 12 feet lower, a quantity of kilnas intervenes the lode, and in extending eastward it appears to increase in size, from the north to the south wall of the lode—about 14 feet. In driving towards Guy's sink, the lode is small. In the stopes below this level, designated "shaft stopes," we have commenced putting off another stop below shaft, about 4 fathoms deeper; the lode here is about 7 feet wide.

Sept. 1.—I have pleasure in informing you that nine heads of the new Hill stamps are in motion, and working well. We are excavating ground for putting in additional strakes for the purpose of treating the water from the coffers. The formation which is being passed through the stamps is soft, and goes off so freely with the water, that additional strakes are required for treating it with clean water to prevent fine gold from escaping. The various works at Capao and Emily are being prosecuted with the utmost activity, in order to bring them to a close before the rains set in.

SAN ROQUE.—C. Kemry, Oct. 10: The 40, east of No. 5 shaft, has not been driven this month. In August the ground spent amounted to 7 vases 2 ft. 9 in. We have here met with a powerful cross-course, the direction of which is almost due south, and which evidently has thrown the lode to the north; this cross-course is most probably the same as the one known to intersect the three vases adjoining lode south-east of San Roque. The 40, east of La Caridad winze, has been in this month to the level driven west of No. 5 shaft; the drivings since July 1 amounted to 18 vases 2 ft., the last 6 or 7 fms. have been productive. The 50, east and west of Santa Teresa shaft, have been driven east 6 vases 0 ft. 6 in., and west 4 vases 0 ft. 9 in.; eastward the lode has become more favourable for driving, and contains a little ore; westward no change has taken place. The 50 fathom level cross-cut, east of San Fernandez winze, has been driven 4 vases 2 ft. 6 in.; we have intersected a lode, which we intend to explore by level before continuing adit cross-cut. In the engine-shaft we have commenced and driven the 60 fm. level cross-cut about 2 vases. The same men during the time the engine stopped for changing buckets, &c., pitched a winze in the bottom of the 50, east of engine-shaft, not far from where San Fernandez winze holed to this level; 2 vases 1 ft. 8 in. have been sunk in productive lode. The cross-cut (50), north of Ruiz winze, has intersected the north lode; we have determined to suspend further operation on this lode for the present. The 50, on lode west of Ruiz winze, has been advanced 4 vases 1 ft. 4 in.; the lode is ore, but small and hard for driving. We have commenced a winze somewhat east of Anton's winze, in the bottom of the 50, where the lode is 2 vases 1 ft. 8 in. In the 50, east of Anton's winze, in the 50, has obtained a total length of 10 vases 2 ft. 9 in. In the former, and 10 vases in the latter, without meeting with any lode or branch, and we have accordingly suspended both cross-cuts. The 50, east and west of San Enrique winze, have been advanced east 6 vases 0 ft. 6 in., and west 2 vases 2 ft. 6 in.; eastward the lode has become favourable for driving, and looks very promising, producing occasionally large lumps of galena; westward no change has taken place. The 50, east of No. 2 shaft, has been driven for the best part of the month. In the same level we have commenced a cross-cut north a cross-cut 3 vases 0 ft. 10 in. with the object of exploring the vicinity of the lode, and to intersect the north lode of No. 2 shaft. We have holed the 50 between

the two branches passed through about 9 ft. from the present end must be the south lode, therefore we have suspended the cross-cut, and put men to drive east at this level on the north lode, where it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and worth 67. per fm.; this lode, driving west

SOUTH CARADON WHEEL HOOPER.—W. C. Cook, Oct. 17. In consequence of the leak in the boiler referred to in my letter of the 14th, we have not been able to do anything underground this week, having had to open the flues in search of it; I am glad to say that we found it to be a matter of very little importance, and I hope the water will be in full again by Monday morning.

At night, when we were about sinking the engine-shaft without delay. The south air-shaft and rise in back of the 30 is communicated, and this part of the mine thoroughly ventilated. The rise in back of the 45 north, on west side, and the winze sinking in bottom of the 30, we expect to communicate by the end of the week, when the north part of the mine will also be well ventilated, which will enable us to push on the ends with greater speed. No alteration in any other part of the worthy of remark.

SOUTH DOLOCOATH AND CARNARVON CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Oct. 21: The 70 cross-cut north is progressing favourably. In the rise in the back of the 36 the 100 level is nearly 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 24 east the 100 level is 1 ft. wide, producing rich ore—tributary ground. The same will apply to the 100 level in the 24, west of shaft. In the 13 east the 100 level is 1 ft. wide, but at present unproductive.

SOUTH GORLAND.—W. Butler, Oct. 17: The two branches in the 50 end, driving west, consist chiefly of capel and peach, and are only 1 foot apart from each other. In the 40 cross-cut north we have intersected a small branch; the main lode is, no doubt, bearing more to the north of west than was thought at first, which accounts for its not being met with sooner. In the rise above the 40 the lode is 3 ft. wide, spotted with copper ore, being altogether of a very masterly and promising character; the branch on the south side of the rise consists of capel and yellow copper ore, of rich quality. At about 40 fathoms west from the engine, in the 50, is a branch which crossed the main lode, and has the bearing of a caunter. I have taken two men out of the 50 end, and put them to open it; and if it maintains its width and character when it gets away into the solid rock I think it will become productive of copper ore.

SOUTH GRYLES.—J. Richards, Oct. 20: The men driving the cross-cut, south of Gundry's shaft, to cut the new south lode, are progressing very satisfactorily, and passing through a very congenial stratum of killas for copper, with occasional floors of quartz, containing copper and mundle. The cargo of roofing-slates has arrived, and delivered on the mine. The washhouse, office, and other buildings will be covered with all speed. The masons have completed repairs to the engine-house, which is now complete.

SOUTH PHOENIX.—J. Barkell, Oct. 22: We have now cut into the Marke Valley lode, west of the cross-course in the 125, about 11 feet, and so far as we have seen it is composed of capel, peach, and quartz, mixed up with granite and gossan; the main part of the lode is still before us, but how far we cannot clearly say. We commenced driving west upon Tonkin's lode, but finding it so hard and troublesome near the cross-course, we have been obliged to turn the end a little, and drive it partly on the lode by the side of it. There is no alteration to notice in the lode going east from the cross-course since last report. I would advise that the men, after next week, be put to make a cross-cut through the lode from this eastern end.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, Oct. 17: The lode in the shaft is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, of gossan, quartz, and prill, embedded in a very congenial granite, therefore we think it has a very promising appearance for the back of a lode.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Oct. 21: In Mitchell's engine-shaft, below the 140 fm. level, the lode is 15 inches wide, composed of spar, mundle, and peach. The lode in the 140 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and mundle, and letting out more water than usual. In the 130 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 120 west, sinking in the bottom of the 130 west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have four stops over the back of the 130 west, working by twenty-four men, each stop yielding about 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 120 fm. level west the lode is small (10 inches wide), producing stones of ore; and in the 120, driving east of Dennis's winze, to effect a communication with the above level, the lode is 10 inches wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the winze, sinking under the 120 west, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 110 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, and has a most promising appearance, but is poor for ore. In the 100 fm. level, the lode is 20 inches wide, composed of mundle and spar, with stones of ore, and has a most promising appearance for improvement. The lode in the 90 fm. level west is 18 inches wide—unproductive. The same remarks will apply to the 78 west.—South Lode: In the 140 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and prill. The lode in the 130 east is 20 inches wide, nearly all mundle. The lode in the 120 east is 22 inches wide, consisting of spar, peach, and mundle. The lode in the rise over the back of the 110 fathom level east is 1 foot wide, consisting chiefly of flookan and soft spar.

SOVEREIGN (Gold).—C. R. Dixon, Oct. 21: The lode continues to improve as we get more into it. Saturday last we cut the adit, and we set the shallow adit, and on the course of the lode, to drive by six men, at 4½. At surface the men have finished the water-course, and completed the walls of the blacksmith's shop. The sawyers are busy cutting timber for the roof, &c. The favourable change in the weather will materially assist our operations.

ST. DAVID'S (Gold).—T. Faull, Oct. 20: Our prospects on Elizabeth lode continue very encouraging indeed. We are making the necessary preparations to commence sinking a shaft on the lode, which, when completed, will enable us to pass the quartz from the upper levels, and greatly facilitate its transport to the stamps. Owing to the hardness of the ground our progress of late in the shaft has been very slow, but during the last day or two the ground has become much easier, and the driving more expeditious. We are doing a little towards river mining, and succeeded in turning a part of the stream; this will better enable us to sink the shaft mentioned in Mr. Brown's report of last week, and by which means I hope to reach the bed rock. The unfavourable weather makes very much against our river mining operations. Short days and rainy weather are not by any means suitable to river mining, more especially in such a climate as that of North Wales. The shaft we purpose sinking on Elizabeth lode will communicate with and ventilate the deep adit.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—W. Williams, Oct. 20: In my report of last week I informed you that we had a good lode in the bottom of the Guide shaft. It now gives me great pleasure to say that the lode is looking better than ever. We have tin lodes, and excellent ones, already discovered, and I hope are long to prove it by the sales of tin.

—J. Cartwright, Oct. 21: We have been extending the level on the new lode at the bottom of the Guide shaft, and I am glad to inform you that we have a lode worth 10½ per fm. I have requested two mining agents to go underground, and look over all the property for me yesterday. Their statements to me were that the new lode was a very good one, and that they considered the St. Just Consols a first-rate mining asset. I expect the men will hole the deep adit level to the new tin lode by the end of this week, and the new water-wheel for draining the water from Calet's shaft will be in course of working by end of this month. The mine throughout never presented better appearances than at present.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Cartwright, Oct. 21: We have completed the tramroad in the 40 to the copper lode, and have set a winze to sink on the copper, to nine men; we have a good lode to sink on, and I hope next week to be able to give a good report of it. We have six men cutting tram-plat in the bottom of the engine-shaft; we have, as I before said, a good run of tin ground east and west of the engine-shaft, which we shall soon commence working on. The new side lode which we discovered 140 fathoms east of the engine-shaft is still holding back, and I think it is the Little Bound's lode, which produced a great quantity of tin when worked some 60 years since; the lode in the end, which is 3 feet wide, is worth 10½ per fathom—driving for 2½. 10s., and stopping over for 1½. We have a good course of tin in the 40, east from the Red Dipper shaft. We have drilled to the Red Dipper shaft, in order to determine at what point in the lode to rise against the shaft, below the 40; we shall open up this communication as quickly as possible, as we shall have a considerable quantity of tin ground available by so doing. We have tin in all the ends, and the tribute pitches looking very fine—in fact, the mines never looked better than at present. The new winze was set to work yesterday, simply to try joints, &c., not to haul stuff, and will soon be in good working order.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foote, Oct. 21: There has been but little done in the 250 during the past week, owing to the water being in, which was caused by our being obliged to change the H-piece at the 226; we hope to have the water in fork again by this evening, so as to push on the end with all possible speed. The ground in the end is improved for driving, but the lode is still poor. I would here remark that this end is home to Robert's winze, sinking in the bottom of the 237. The lode in the 237 south is looking a little better; I broke some good stones of lead from the lode yesterday, and it is letting out a little water, which has not been the case for some time past. The lode in Robert's winze, sinking in the bottom of this level, is still poor; we hope to hole this winze with the 250 in a few days from this time. In the 236 south we are driving by the side of the lode, but shall commence cutting through the lode to-day. Hooper's winze, in bottom of the 215, is holed to the 236, which has given good ventilation to that level; we have commenced sinking another winze in bottom of the 215, about 30 fathoms south from Hooper's winze, but we have not cut into the lode yet. I fear that we shall not be able to sink this winze, owing to so much water, but will do all that we can to sink it possible, so as to prove the lode at this place.

TOLCARNE.—October 16: Field's lode, in the 50 east, is a kindly lode, 20 in. wide, with stones of ore. In the 40 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. In the 30 east the lode is unproductive. The rise in the 20 east is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The winze below the 20 east is yielding good stones of ore. The new north lode in the 40 cross-cut is still in hard ground. The 30 east is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 30 west the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundle, and is unproductive. The lode in the 144, east of the pump-winze, is 16 in. wide, unproductive. In the 12 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the adit level cross-cut south the ground is harder than last month. At the new eastern shaft, in consequence of an increase of water, we have increased the pare to nine men. We have set 14 pitches to 29 men.—One pitch at 3s. 6d., one at 3s. 6d., one at 8s., one at 8s. 6d., one at 9s., four at 10s., one at 11s., and four at 12s. In 1½; and estimate that the raisings for November and December months will be from 170 to 180 tons of copper ore. Men employed underground, including fillers and loaders, 82; and boys, 22.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Oct. 22: The lode in the 154, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 8½ per fm. The lode in the 144, west of the pump-winze, is worth 16½ per fm. The lode in the 144, east of the pump-winze, is worth 5½ per fm. The lode in the 134, east of the engine-shaft, has improved, and is now worth 6½ per fm. for copper ore; the ground is easy for driving. The lode in the 134, west of the engine-shaft, contains stones of ore. In the 134, driving south, the ground is easy for driving. There is no lode yet intersected in the 60 cross-cut, north-west of Woodfall's shaft, and there is no alteration in the ground.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, W. Arthur, Oct. 22: The lode in the 110, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 10 in. wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 4½ per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 5½ per fm. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's, is 16 inches wide, worth 4½ per fm. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is split by a horse of granite; the south part is 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 14 in. wide, with a little tin. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide—good saving work for tin. The lode in the 40, east of the above shaft, is 1 ft. wide, saving work for tin.—Flat-rod Shaft: The lode in the 50, east of shaft, is producing some good work for tin. The lode in the 50, west of the above shaft, is 8 in. wide, yielding saving work for tin. The lode in the deep adit level, south of flat-rod shaft, is split by a horse of granite, producing a little tin.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippet, Oct. 20: Saturday being our setting-day, we set the following bargains:—The new pump-shaft to sink below the 140 by eight men and four boys, at 12½. 10s. per fm., or rather continued for 1 fm. more at the above place; the lode is worth 10½ per fm. The 140 end to drive west by eight men, 2 fms. at 5½ per fm.; the lode is worth 16½ per fm. No. 1 stop in the back by four men, at 2½ per fm.; worth 4½ per fm. No. 2 stop by four men, at 30s. per fm.; worth 6½ per fm. No. 3 stop by four men, at 25s. per fm.; worth 9½ per fm. The 30 fm. end to drive west by four men, at 3½ per fm.; worth 7½ per fm. The stop in the back by two men, at 15s. per fm.; worth 4½ per fm. A stop in the bottom of the 40, east of new pump, by four men, at 3½ per fm.; worth 8½ per fm. The 140 to clear and secure east of Trevenen engine-shaft, by two men, at 35s. per fathom. The above shaft to clear and secure below the 100 by eight men and four boys, at 5½ per fm., the company to pay the boys. We hope to get through the run this month, we also set to fourteen tributers at 10s. 10d. in 1½. We have four timbermen putting in skip-rod, &c., and six men preparing to fork Trevenen engine shaft below the 140.

TREWEATIA.—J. Foote, J. Scott, Oct. 18: There has been but little done to the tip-plat at the 40 since last reported, in consequence of the tremendous rain for all the past week; we can do but little more at present than keep the water. The rise in back of the 40 north is communicated with the winze in bottom of the 30, and has given good ventilation to this part of the mine, in addition to laying open a long piece of productive

ground for stopping. We purpose previous to resuming driving the 40 or stopping to lay down tram-rod, in order to facilitate the removal of the stuff. The lode in the 30 south is 4 ft. wide, worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom, and has every appearance of continuing to this level; this is letting down a large stream of water. The two stops in the back of this level, which are 6 cwt. each, lead per fathom. We have placed the men who were employed in the winze to make preparations for laying tram-rod at this level also, as the level being now a long distance from the shaft, the removal of the stuff will be more economically and speedily effected. We are sorry to say that the inclemency of the weather is retarding our surface work considerably, but we are doing as much as possibly can be done under the circumstances, and particularly on the dressing-floors, as we hope to sample an increased quantity next time. We would remark that we have tram iron and wagons on the mine sufficient for the tram-roads referred to in the foregoing report.

—T. Foote, J. Scott, Oct. 19: We are getting on as fast as possible with cutting the tip-plat at the 40, and hope to complete it by Thursday night, after which we shall resume driving the 40 north and south, and also put in tram-rod in these levels, so as to remove the stuff with less cost. The rise in back of the 40 has been communicated with the winze in bottom of the 30, which has given good ventilation in this part of the mine, and laid open a long piece of ground available for stopping. The lode in the 30 south is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 9 cwt. of lead per fm.—a very fine strong looking lode, and letting out a large stream of water, which we expect is draining from the old mine. We have two stops in the back of this level which will yield 5 cwt. each of lead per fathom. We are getting on with our surface work as fast as we possibly can, but owing to so much rain we are not making such good progress as we could wish, and our engine has quite enough to do at present to keep the water. We cannot say anything about the water in the old mine, the air being so bad that we cannot get down to see it, which no doubt is owing to such heavy weather.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Oct. 17: I see no change in any part of this mine since my report for the meeting.

TWELVE APOSTLES AMALGAMATED.—T. Williams, H. Williams, Oct. 21: Miners: At No. 1 shaft the ground still continues good; the ends are now worth 150½ per fathom for ore. The cross-cut at the back of the winze is in good ground, and is closely approaching a parallel lode, where great results may fairly be expected.—No. 2 Shaft: Emmanuel's drift is much improved. Edward Roberts's pitch is worth 2 tons per fathom. Roberts's drift, No. 2, is worth 2½ tons per fm. J. Jones's drift is in bumpy ground, and soft, but kindly. The stopes throughout No. 2 are yielding their usual quantity of ore. At No. 3 shaft the cross-cut to Ragman's lode is making but slow progress; ground hard, and letting out more water through the joints. Bellas's drift is looking better, worth 1½ ton per fm. At No. 1 shaft, at West Miners, we have been drawing water and driving on the lode, which has the same healthy appearance as last reported, worth 2 tons per fm. We have not resumed working on No. 2 shaft, in consequence of non-completion of winze. No. 5 shaft is much improved, worth 3 tons per fathom. At No. 1 Rock Mine the lode is improving in size and character as it approaches the junction, where we expect shortly to come into a mass of ore. No. 2 is producing good ore, worth 2 tons per fm. We have sold the lead to Mr. A. Eytton, for 13½. 7s. 6d. per ton undried, rather than at 14½ per ton dry weight. The ground is looking well throughout, and we hope to very much increase the quantity of ore for our next sampling.

WHEAL GRYLES.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 20: There is no change in the state of the mine since my last report. Last night some ground about the side, near the bottom of the shaft, gave way, which will take a few hours to clear up and secure. We got into the 75 fm. level yesterday, but could not reach the ends, owing to the mud, which in places is rather deep, and I suppose it will take until Friday to get into the ends. We can see a capital lode in the back of the 75 fm. level.

—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 21: We secured the ground about the side at the 75 last night, and have cleared up the stuff. We have some mud to clear out of the level, which we hope to accomplish by to-morrow evening, and on Friday anyone having an axe to inspect may do so. We have not taken down any lode in the 65 end west for the last 5 ft., but shall do so in a day or two. We have predicted that it will about half way up the end, and from its appearance at that point we expect it will be found as good as at any other point in the level.

WHEAL KITTIE (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, J. Nicholas, Oct. 17: In the 100, east of engine-shaft, we have met with a small cross-course, which has somewhat lessened the value of the lode; it is at present worth 11½ per fm. We have not as yet intersected the lode in the cross-cut in back of the 72, but are daily expecting to do so.—Holgate's shaft, Caunter Lode: The lode in the stopes in back of the 65, north of rise, is worth 13½. 10s. per fm.; and in the 130 end is 6 in. wide, producing 14½ per fm. The lode in the 115 end is 3 in. wide, producing 14½ per fm. No. 1 stop, in the back of this level, is worth 10½ per fm. No. 2 ditto, 10½ per fm. No. 3 ditto, 10½ per fm. The lode in the new shaft, sinking below this level, is worth 12½ per fm.; in this level, west of cross-cut, the lode is worth 9½ per fm.; and in the rise behind this end, 8½ per fm. The lode in the 44, east of cross-cut, is worth 11½ per fm. No. 1 stop, behind this end, is worth 10½ per fm.; No. 2, 9½ per fm.; and No. 3, 12½ per fm.; the lode in this level, west of cross-cut, is worth 12½ per fm. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, is worth 8½ per fm. No. 1 stop, in the back of this level, is worth 9½ per fm.; No. 2, 15½ per fm.; No. 3, 10½ per fm.; and No. 4, 14½ per fm.; the lode in this level, west of cross-cut, is worth 15½ per fathom; and in the rise behind this end, 11½ per fm. No. 1 stop, in the back of this level, is worth 10½ per fm.; and No. 2, 12½ per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 24 is worth 13½ per fm. The ground in the 65 cross-cut continues much the same; and in the new shaft, sinking from surface, we are making good progress. Our tribute department is without any material change.—F.S. Since writing the above the men have come up, saying they have cut the lode in the 65 cross-cut, which on examining we find it cut into about 1 ft., and so far as yet seen it is worth about 8½ per fathom. We hope to report more fully on it next week.

WHEAL NORTON.—Wm. Baguleigh, J. Andrews, Oct. 27: The ground in Carter's shaft is spare for sinking. The lode in the 85, driving east of this shaft, is 8 in. wide, with good stamping work; we have about 8 fms. more to drive this end east to reach the bunch of tin gone down in bottom of the 25, on No. 4 lode, where the lode is worth 20½ per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 8½ per fm. The lode in the 26, driving east of the above shaft, is 6 in. wide, worth 20½ per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is worth 18½ per fm. There has been no change in the lode or ground in the 52 fm. level, driving east of Cromore engine-shaft, since last report.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL.—Wm. Chappell, W. H. Martin, Oct. 22: The flat-rod shaft is down to the 85, cased and divided, plat cut, &c. The men are now engaged fixing plunger-lift from the 30 to the 60, and also drawing-lift from the 75 to the 85, preparatory to sinking below the 85. We have set the 85 to drive east by six men, at 4½. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6½ per fm. We shall commence driving the 85 west in the course of three weeks, where the lode is 6 ft. wide, containing good stones of tin. No lode has been taken down in the 75 west since last report. The lode in the 75, west of the 85, is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for the stamps. Boulder shaft is cased and divided to the 70, plat cut, &c. Men are now engaged fixing drawing-lift from the 60 to the 70, preparatory to sinking to the 80. We have commenced driving the 70 east; the lode is 4 ft. wide, with rich stones of tin, and of a very kindly appearance. Although our bargains at this time are not rich, yet we consider the general prospects of the mine to be most cheering; and, looking at the improved appearance of the lode in the bottom of the mine, we are still of opinion that a more valuable and extensive course of tin will yet be met with at a deeper level.

WHEAL TREMAVNE.—J. Williams, Oct. 21: The new engine-shaft is sunk 8 ft. under the 143; the lode in bottom of shaft is 3 ft. wide, and mixed with elvans, yielding good tinstuff, worth about 20½ per fm. for the length of shaft, 12 ft. The shaftmen are now engaged cutting ground for elstern and bearers, to fix the 11-inch drawing-lift in the 143; in the same level, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, mixed with elvans, worth 8½ per fm.; the lode in the same level, east of shaft, is 10 in. wide, yielding low price tinstuff. In the 133, east of the shaft, Allen's branch is yielding occasional spots of tin, but not to value. In the 123, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is still disordered, worth 10½ per fm., and of a kindly appearance for improvement. The winze sinking under the same level, on Allen's branch, is down about 7 fms.; the ground is thickly mixed with spar, consequently the branch is small and poor. In the back in bottom of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 12½ per fathom. In the 113, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is small and poor. The stopes in back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 10½ per fm.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Oct. 17: Tin Lode: The ends and pitches are looking fair to keep up the returns of tin. We have sold to-day 11 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. of black tin, which will be 23 tons for the month.—Copper Lode: The 58, west of No. 3 shaft, is of a promising character, worth 7½ per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the rise over the 58 west is worth 15½ per fm. The men are still sinking the winze below the 58 fm. level; it is down now about 8½ fathoms. The new engine-shaft is sinking favourably.

WHEAL GRYLES.—J. Barkell, Oct. 21: There is no change in the cross-cut at the 50. The same remark will apply to the 50, east and west; the former end is yielding saving work, and the latter fully 2 tons per fm. On Monday last we disengaged our pit-work from the steam-engine, and attached it to the wheel, which is working well, and the water in fork again.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, Oct. 21: The 60 east is cleared to end, in which there is a large promising lode, yielding a little tin. The stopes in bottom of the 60 east are without any change of importance since last report; the stopes in back of this level are worth 7½ per fathom. The stopes over the 50 east are worth 10½ per fm. The 40 east is driving through a promising lode, 3 feet wide, producing a small quantity of tin, but not enough to value. The 10 cross-cut north is progressing favourably, and by the end of this month we hope to form a communication with the carbons working under the deep adit. In the stopes over the 10 east the lode is 3 feet wide, of a promising character, and producing good stones of tin—saving work for the stamps. In the deep adit east the lode is 10 inches wide, at present unproductive. The carbons in the bottom of the deep adit south continues to be worth 18½ per fm., and the character of the rock remains of the same congenial nature for tin.

ALMADEN QUICKSILVER MINES.—We give below an authorised statement of the product of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines from Jan. 1, 1863, to July 1, 1863. At the present price of quicksilver (90c. per lb.), the yield of the mines annually amounts to \$1,579,348 80c. The Quicksilver Company, the proprietors of the Almaden Mines, own, in addition, the Enriqueta, which is said to be in a paying condition. The following is a table of production of the New Almaden Mines, up to July 1, 1863:—

Year	Months	Quicksilver (lbs.)
1855	12	31,840
1856	12	28,123
1857	12	26,000
1858	10	39,959
Total	46 months	125,922

(The mines were closed by an injunction, issued by the United States Circuit Court, during the years 1859 and 1860.) Produced:—

Year	Months	Quicksilver (lbs.)
1861	11	31,745
1862	12	30,671
1863	6	19,000
Total	29 months	93,416

Production to July 1, seventy-five months, 16,461,550 lbs.—*Atla, Cal.*

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending October 17, 1863. 6s.; number of passengers, 16,393.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending October 18 was 11,377. 4s. 8d.

THE MARAZION DISTRICT—No. II.

North-west of the town of Marazion is the great range or chain of granite hills, stretching from St. Ives to the Land's End. At the base of these hills a valley intervenes; then a little to the north of St. Michael's Mount a hill presents itself, composed of greenstone, ironstone, and porphyry, or what is called in the county of Cornwall elvan; to the east of this hill is what is locally termed the Marazion mines. A caunter lode appears to have crossed the West Rodney Copper Mine principal lode in a southerly direction, and fell in with an east and west lode, and from the best information which can be obtained these lodes form a junction at the base of these hills, in the basin of the slate or klanas, and begin a series of mines, probably for some 12 or 14 miles in length. This lode appears to be in the centre of the basin, and takes a direction from east to south, at these varying several degrees. The first of these mines is the Old Wheal Jewell, which was wrought about 80 years ago to the depth of 40 fms. under the day or adit level, which is about 14 fathoms from the surface, and yielded at that period of working the richest yellow sulphate copper ores in Cornwall. Subsequently the Harmony and Montague Mines were found to contain copper ore of a similar quality. The Wheal Jewell lode appears to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, as yet discovered in this district, from the great length it appears to have been productive, as I shall attempt to prove.

Wheal Jewell was discovered by means of an adit taken up at Tregurtha, and passed through several very promising lodes, one of which was thought very highly of by the ancients, but the great mass of gossan found by these tinners in shodding or costaining the backs of lodes in search of tin was the cause of pushing their operations south to cut through this lode, and the result was they found copper, which induced them to erect an engine, the first 60-in. cylinder engine ever sent into this county, by Bolton and Watt, of Birmingham. The ore was found a little to the west of the great cross-course, subsequently termed the Wheal Neptunian great cross-course, which separates the Wheal Jewell from Wheal Caroline, and is supposed to have made the great riches in Owen Veas and Old Wheal Prosper, as well as Wheal Neptunian. Wheal Jewell was wrought to the depth of 40 fms., and Wheal Caroline about 70 fms. only; the first mine was suspended from prejudice, and the latter from inefficient machinery. Nothing of consequence appears to be done on this lode until it reaches Tregonning Hill, in Breage, which is supposed to be the Great Work Mine principal lode. This mine is at present at work, and has been enormously rich at times during the last two centuries, and is one of the old standing tin mines in Cornwall. Here the lode is in granite, and has yielded tin ore to an enormous amount. It may probably be one of the rich lodes which yielded so much copper ore in Wheal Unity, Blisser Downs, and the Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mines. This lode is probably the same great lode in Penzance, and thence to the celebrated Trevelyan Mine, which during the last 40 years was one of the richest copper mines in the county of Cornwall—indeed, this mine paid the large sum of 60,000l. per annum in dividends for years. [To be continued.]

MWYNDY IRON MINE.—We regret to hear that an accident has occurred to the main pumping-engine at the Mwyndy Iron Mine, in consequence of which the workings are temporarily inundated by the heavy floods which have prevailed in that district. The yield of ore, which has reached 200 tons daily, is, therefore, unfortunately stopped until the works can be again cleared.

GREAT WHEEL BUSY.—At Old Hallenbeagle a great discovery has been made by Capt. E. Richards; this sett forms a part of Great Wheel Busy, and joins to the east Mr. Waters' rich mine, Wheal Rose, having the same lodes, and not more than 150 fms. from Wheal Rose workings. The mine has been found quite dry to bottom, supposed to be drained by Wheal Rose engine. Capt. Richards, after several underground inspections, discovered ore at Stow's shaft, and the lode was found from surface to the 80 fathoms, and after cutting the lode level found a run of rich ore more than 50 fms. long. Five tribute pitches have been set, two at 6d., and the remainder at 7d., 8d., 9d., and 10d. in 17; each of these pitches will average 10 fms. in length. The great astonishment in Cornwall is how this course of ore was abandoned, nothing like it having been discovered in an old mine for years. The 36 fms. level is the bottom of this part of the mine, and the mine drained 30 fms. deeper. The Wheal Rose main or south lode runs in the 36 fms. level only; 20 fms. south of this lode a cross-cut has been driven from it, and they are now clearing it out, and from the nature of the ground, and the richness of the lode in Wheal Rose, they anticipate doing better course of ore than they have done in the Wheal Rose, the ground is easy, and the ore will give a high produce. Considering Great Wheel Busy is now paying cost, this discovery will place the mine in a fair position; the adventurers have spent a large sum of money, and they deserve success.

EAST JANE (Cardinham).—Under the well-organised and scientific system brought to bear upon mining at the present day, EAST JANE, in a district which may be called new, has afforded proof that the mineral capabilities of Cornwall are by no means so exhausted as some geological capitalists would have us imagine. Before now we have suggested that as good ground as has yet distinguished our mining counties can be opened by industrial energy, and it is appropriate to such an opinion to notice, as an example, that the accounts presented to the mine referred to contain strong evidence of the fact all would be desirous to open, and that new ground, through the energy of spirited enterprisers, is being opened, and is pretty certain to meet the views of the adventurers. In a short period of three months this, a small mine, has sampled 58 tons, realising about 700l. Improvements reported as most promising. This is cheering, and we merely recur to it as a good indication of what can be effected in our mineral localities if people only will apply money to support the industry to which this country owes so much of its prosperity.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SLATE COMPANY.—There is but one opinion current among all the greatest authorities in Wales respecting this quarry—that it is one of the grandest discoveries of slate that has been made for the last 50 years in the Principality, and that, indeed, it bids fair to rival the two great quarries of Col. Pennant, the late Asheton Smith. In addition to the enormous vein which has been partially worked for the last four or five years, and on which eight galleries are now in course of formation, Mr. John Francis, Col. Pennant's manager, has, within the last week, discovered another parallel vein, separated only by a hand of greenstone rock from the former, which he reports to be equally as good, and capable of being worked with the same facility, without any machinery whatever. This discovery doubles the value of the Prince of Wales property, and ensures a very large addition to the supply of best roofing slates, a desideratum which may prevent the contemplated advance in the price of this necessary article, which has already risen 20 per cent. within the last two years. There are at present eight galleries being laid out at the Prince of Wales—seven of 18 yards and one of 13 yards; and below the bottom gallery there is still left sufficient for six or seven other galleries, making a total depth as great as, if not exceeding, that of Col. Pennant's quarry. The slate from this quarry was referred to in the Mining Journal of May 9 last, as possessing the unexampled property of resisting any amount of heat or cold, and that it could be made red-hot and plunged into cold water without injury, an experiment which the shareholders have been making for themselves, to their great astonishment. Reference to the coloured Geological Map of the district in the Mining Journal of May 9 last, will show the position of the Prince of Wales—between the Prince of Wales and the late Asheton Smith's quarry, the slate range, except at Pennant's and Smith's quarries, are the greenstone and felspathic rock so essential to the production of a large body of first-quality slate, to be found in contact with the slate in equal magnitude and position. It is truly a geological treat to study the features of this most important district, and all students of nature should carefully examine the stupendous effects, there visible, of causes so remote in their operation from our day as to appear coeval with Creation itself. In next week's Journal the subject of slate quarries in general, to which your readers' attention has before been directed, will be resumed. In the meantime, they will do well to re-peruse your article of May 9, as it may serve to guide them to a right conclusion respecting slate quarries, especially should they consider that the necessity for the erection of machinery for working slate quarries introduces a dangerous element into the probabilities of permanent success.

RHEINISH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Chairman (Major-Gen. Younghusband), Mr. P. Wright (a director), and Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary), have recently returned from a visit to some of the company's mines. In the report, just issued, they remind the shareholders that the company holds upwards of 30 different mineral properties, but that they considered it unnecessary at present to visit more than those which the engineers propose to develop first. Referring to the Christiana Mine, it is stated that an important discovery has recently been made. The adit level is only about 3 fathoms from surface, and the lode has been driven on there for 30 fathoms, impregnated with lead for that distance. About 9 ft. below the adit there is a rich lode, valued at 2½ tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. In a shaft, 50 ft. from this shaft, there is also a good lode; about 10 tons of ore are now at surface. Instructions have been given to commence vigorous operations forthwith by the erection of a steam-engine, and the necessary buildings, sinking a shaft, &c.—they have every reason to anticipate a good mine here quickly. At Bielbach Mine a steam-engine will be erected, and vigorous operations carried out at once, with the best possible prospect of very profitable results. The new Bielbach adit will be pushed on, and in 20 fms. further it is expected the lode will be cut. A productive lode of very promising character is reported at Fahrenberg Mine—here also adequate machinery will be immediately erected. A large quantity of ore has been returned from the shallow workings. Several of the other mines likewise hold out prospects of considerable success, but it is thought advisable at present to confine the attention of the company to those specially referred to. At several of the mines operations have been carried on for many years, and large quantities of ore raised from shallow depths, it seemingly having been the practice of the former workers to stop short of the erection of the requisite machinery to open the mines properly. There is every facility for carrying on the operations, and the necessary supplies can be obtained at moderate prices, such as coals delivered at 16s. per ton, &c. Of the 6000 preference shares, more than two-thirds have been subscribed for. The first call, of 1l. per share, with a further 5s. or 10s. per share (say in about eight months) will, no doubt, be ample evidence to fully develop the Christiana, Bielbach, and Fahrenberg properties, and the directors confidently believe, make them profitable concerns. The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the possession of mines of such undoubted promise, the number of which gives so many chances of success, and constitutes one of the most important features in the undertaking.

WRONGFUL REGISTRY OF PERSONS AS SHAREHOLDERS.—Where a person had never directly or indirectly agreed to take shares, but his name is nevertheless upon the register of shareholders, the Official Manager and the Commissioner of Bankruptcy are bound to place him on the list of contributors, it being enacted by the 19th section of the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856, that "every person whose name is entered in the register of shareholders shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a shareholder." But the Court will, on appeal, remove the name from the list of contributors, and also from the register of shareholders, as the Lord Chancellor did in *Ex parte Danlop* in re the Anglo-French Agricultural Trading Company, where the appellant's name had been inserted as a shareholder without any authority or application on his part. His Lordship said, "I desire it to be understood that in the first case in which I can by any means in my power ascertain who has been party to or concurrent to such a fraud as this, I shall give directions that he be proceeded by the Government."

VOLUNTARY DEED.—The case of *Phillips v. Kerry*, before the Master of the Rolls, was a suit by the representatives of the donor of a voluntary deed, against the representatives of the donee, to have the deed delivered up to be cancelled, on the ground that it was executed by the donor without a full explanation of its effect, and both donor and donee being dead at the time of the institution of the suit, the Court set aside the deed on the ground that it was not fully explained to the donor. The Master of the Rolls held that if a voluntary deed did not express the intentions of the parties, it could not be rectified as to carry out such intentions; but if it expressed, wholly plain and wholly full.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Oct. 23, 1863.

COPPER.		£ s. d.
Best selected.....	per ton	101 0 0
Tough cake.....	"	98 0 0
Tubes.....	"	98 0 0
Burra Burra.....	"	101 0 0 (nom.)
Copper wire.....	per lb.	0 1 0 ½
ditto tubes.....	"	0 1 1
Sheeting & bolting.....	per ton	105 0 0
Bottoms.....	"	107 0 0
Old (Exchange).....	per lb.	0 0 9 ½
IRON.		Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London.....		7 15 0-8 0 0
ditto, to arrive.....		7 15 0-
Nail rods.....		8 10 0-8 15 0
" Stafford.....		9 5 0-9 10 0
ditto.....		9 10 0-10 10 0
Hoops.....		10 10 0-11 10 0
Sheets, single.....		11 5 0-11 10 0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....		4 10 0-
Refined metal, ditto.....		4 0 0-5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto.....		6 10 0-7 0 0
ditto, merchant, in Tees.....		6 12 6-
ditto, railway, in Wales.....		6 12 6-6 15 0
ditto, Swed. in London.....		12 10 0-
To arrive.....		12 10 0-
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....		3 0 0-3 5 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....		2 10 0-2 12 6
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....		2 5 0-2 7 6
Railway chairs.....		5 10 0-5 15 0
" spikes.....		11 0 0-12 0 0
LEAD.		Per Ton.
English Fig. ordy, soft.....		20 5 0-20 10 0
ditto (WB).....		21 7 6-21 10 0
ditto sheet.....		20 15 0-21 10 0
ditto red lead.....		21 10 0-22 0 0
ditto white.....		26 0 0-27 0 0
ditto patent shot.....		28 0 0-29 0 0
Spanish.....		19 10 0-

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—No material alteration has occurred in the Metal Market during the past week; the indications of a prosperous state of affairs still continue, and activity in business has now become general. Buyers are beginning to realise the late advances as an established fact, and some of those who previously held back, in expectation of the advanced rates not being permanent, have now come in, fearing lest a further advance should leave them in an unfavourable position.

COPPER.—The market remains firm at the advance, but transactions at full price are not very extensive.

IRON.—The demand still continues very good, and the prospect of a brisk trade during the winter months is highly satisfactory. At the leading works in Staffordshire the machinery is kept in full operation, and throughout the district the operatives are in full employment, and the trade altogether is characterised by much activity and animation. The principal firms are in possession of orders that, with all their facilities, will not be executed for weeks to come. The last mail brought more orders from India, and there is good reason to anticipate an improved demand from that quarter, and orders from Russia are being pushed rapidly forward to secure their shipment before the navigation closes. The enquiries for railway iron have also imparted additional activity, and in all directions there are indications of increased vitality. Welsh bars have also advanced in price, 7½ being now asked at the works, and 7½ 15s. for shipment, f.o.b. in London. Swedish iron remains very firm at the quotations, with a good demand. A very large business has been done in Scotch pig-iron during the week; and though the prices have somewhat fluctuated, upon the whole, a slight advance has taken place. The last advices from Glasgow state that the market opened at 61s. 3d., cash, between which and 61s. a fair business was done. In the course of the day the tone of the market became quieter, and closed at 60s. 7½d., cash, to 61s. 6d., three months.

LEAD.—The tone of the market for this metal is rather quieter, transactions being limited, present prices being 20½ 5s. for soft English pig, and 21½ 7s. 6d. for WB.

TIN. is, if anything, rather weaker, and business in this metal very inactive. Straits remain as last quoted. Banca is reported to have been sold at 119½.

SPELTER. remains dull, the tendency being still downward; holders are now willing to sell at 18½ 5s., and it is not improbable that even a lower price would be accepted.

STEEL.—No transactions of any importance have taken place, and prices remain as last quoted.

TIN-PLATES.—A further advance of 6d. per box is now demanded by the makers, as the increased price of iron compels them to put up their prices. The present rates for coke are 23s. 6d. per box, and charcoal 29s. per box.

QUICKSILVER is again in very good demand; at present there is none in stock, nor is any expected for three weeks, when only 4000 bottles will arrive, out of which 2000 are already sold.

BOSTON, OCT. 5.—The market remains the same for Sydney and Pictou coal, a good portion of the receipts having been previously sold to arrive. Cargo sales at 66 to 68 50 per ton. Anthracite in retail lots is selling at 10 per ton. The market is quite firm for pig-iron, the advance in the rates of gold and exchange imparting an upward tendency. The sales of Scotch No. 1, including Gartsherrie and other kinds, have been at 37 to 38 per ton; and American pig at 35 to 38 per ton, cash and four months, as to quality. Bar-iron remains steady and firm, with sales in lots as wanted.

NEW YORK, OCT. 7.—The demand has been active for domestic coal, and the market is higher; this checks consumption; sales from yard at 67 to 70 50. Foreign is scarce and wanted; sales of 800 tons Welsh Steam, and 500 tons Liverpool Cannel, here and to arrive, on terms we cannot learn. The stock of foreign is light.

In the **MINING SHARE MARKET** a very large amount of business was transacted early in the week; but it became rather slack towards the close, owing to the absence of so many dealers at the Chiverton meeting, though, on the whole, more than average amount may be reported. West Chiverton shares rose on Monday to 55, firm, buyers; but in the absence of the principal supporters, the price was put down to 53; they then rallied again, and leave off 53 to 54, ex div.; at the meeting a dividend of 15s. per share was declared, leaving a cash balance in hand, after payment of dividend, of 2592½ 16s. 9d. The new engine has gone to work, and the water is in fork. The report is good; the 80 west is worth 80½ per fm.; east, 35½ per fm.; the north winze, below the 70, is worth 100½ per fm.; two winzes are worth 35½ per fathom. Wheal Chiverton, 12½ to 12½; the cash balance in hand at the meeting was 2896½ 15s. 6d., and a very satisfactory report. Chiverton Moor meeting was also held the same day, and a call of 3½ per share made (or 90000l.). Wheal Hope shares opened firm, at 5½ to 6½, buyers, but afterwards depreciated in price, through a report that a falling off had taken place in the mine, but which, we are informed, had no foundation in truth. The shares soon rallied again, and leave off, buyers, at 5½ to 6. The mine will sample 30 tons of lead next week. Clifford Amalgamated shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 37½ to 38, ex div.; at the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit of 2310½ 16s. 5d. on two months' working; and after payment of a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share (1812½ 10s.), a balance of 773½ 8s. 4d. was carried over to next account. The next dividend, in December, we understand, will also be 12s. 6d., and the following one increased. The run is nearly completed, and the prospects of the mine generally have very much improved in the last two months, and there is nothing wanting at present, the agent says, but a better standard for copper to make a first-rate mine. Bryn Gwio, 34 to 36; Calvadnack, 5 to 5½; Camborne Veas, 2½ to 3, calls of 4s. per share paid; Central Miners, 2 to 2½; Cook's Kitchen, 21 to 22; East Basset, 70 to 72; East Carn Brea, 6½ to 7½; East Wheal Grenville, 34 to 35; Gonamena, 2½ to 3; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 12 to 14; Great South Tolgus, 4½ to 5; Great Wheal Fortune, 26½ to 27½. St. Day United Mines shares have been in good demand, and leave off 23s. to 25s.; Opie's shaft has been sunk 7 fathoms below the 174 fathom level; the lode is worth 65½ per fm.; Billing's shaft, 30½ per fm.; the 174 west, 15½ per fm.; the 174 winze, 30½ per fm.; the winze, east of Billing's, 20½ per fm.; the 154 end, 10½ per fm.; the mine is making a profit of 350½ per month, and improving in depth. Kelly Bray, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 6 to 6½; Margery shares improved, and have advanced to 6; 7; Nanglies, 28 to 29; North Basset, 2½ to 3½. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 8½ to 9½; at the meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, there will be a dividend of 5s. per share, and a large balance carried to credit of next account. The mine is looking well. At Boscawen, the 70 east is worth 6½ per fathom; No. 1 winze, below the 60, 16½ per fathom; No. 2, 20½ per fathom; No. 3, 20½ per fathom; stoep in the back, 16½ per fathom;

the caunter lode is expected to be cut in a few days; the mine is improved. North Miners, 7s. 6d. to 10s., and the mine improved. North Treskerby, 2½ to 3½; Glasgow Caradon, 4½ to 5½. Wheal Edward, 2½ to 3; the lode in the 105 fathom level west is worth 1 ton of good ore per fathom; Bray's winze, below the 81, is worth 30½ per fathom; the new south lode, in the 50 fathom level, is worth 15½ to 20½ per fathom.

Great North Downs continues to improve; the lode in Job's shaft is worth 14½ per fm.; Cock's shaft, 20½; No. 2 winze, below the 47, from 7½ to 10½; and in the east winze, 10½ per fm. At Great Brigan, the lode cut in the 72, under the elvan course, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth 10½ per fm., driving at 3½ 10s. per fm. Great Wheal Busy, 3½ to 4; the 130, east of Offord's, is worth 50½ per fm.; the 130, east of engine, 15½; the 130, west of Offord's, 15½ per fm. At the old Hallenbeagle part of the sett a fine discovery has been made, the mine having been recently drained by the Wheal Rose engine. Some of the levels have been cleared, and at the 36, or bottom level east, a course of ore has been found 45 fms. long, worth 15½ to 20½ per fm. The ground has been set on tribute to 20 men, at an average tribute of 7s. in 17. This part of the mine will work at a good profit. East Caradon shares, soon after our last, advanced to 28, then declined again, and leave off 27 to 27½. The winze in bottom of the 50 is worth 20½ per fm. Providence Mines, 44 to 45; Rosewarne United, 2½ to 2½; South Caradon, 410 to 420; South Frances, 65 to 70; St. Ives Consols, 29 to 31; Stray Park, 36 to 37; Tincroft, 19 to 20; Tolvadden, 35s. to 40s.; West Caradon, 21 to 22. West Seton shares advanced to 22½, 230, on an improvement in the mine. Wheal Basset, 75 to 80; Wheal Crebor, 28s. to 30s.; Wheal Agar, 3½ to 3½. At Gawton Copper Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 735½ 1s. 1d., and a call of 5s. per share was made. Prince of Wales, ½ to ¾; 10 tons of ore, containing silver, have been sold from the Good Luck lode, as an experiment, and realised 5½ 5s. per ton; and it is hoped good quantities of it may now be raised. Although the shares seem totally neglected, the mine prospects are good. Merilyn shares advanced to 12s. 6d., but leave off flatter. At the meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 1s. per share was made. Wheal Grenville shares kept flat, at 5½ to 5½, till Friday, when they suddenly advanced to 5½, buyers, and leave off 5½ to 5½. A telegram was received on Friday morning to the effect that a lode had been discovered in the 80 cross-cut north, producing tin and copper ore, but as the north wall had not been seen much cannot be said about its value at present. This is the cross-cut extending to cut the West Basset lode, which that now cut may prove to be. Pendean, 6½ to 7. Wheal Grylls, 29 to 31; Wheal Harriet, 1½ to 2. Wheal Kitty (Lelant) shares advanced to 14, 15. Wheal Ludcott, 2 to 2½; Wheal Margaret, 17 to 19; Wheal Mary Ann, 12 to 13; Wheal Seton, 180 to 185; Wheal Trelawny, 21 to 22; Wheal Uly, 5 to 5½; New Rosewarne, 24 to 25; East Grylls shares have advanced to 8s. and in request. New Wheal Martha, 32s. 6d. to 35s. South Grenville, 4s. to 5s.; the lode at the shaft is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and pryan, embedded in a very congealed granite. North Crofty shares advanced, on Friday, to 5½, 5½, and an improvement reported in the 170 east. East Russell shares have been in demand, and advanced to 3½, 3½.

On the Stock Exchange, a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Wheal Seton, 179, 180½, 185; Chiverton, 12½, 12½; East Caradon, 27½, 27, 27½; Margaret, 19; West Chiverton, 53½; East Carn Brea, 7; West Seton, 232½, 234; Grenville, 5½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1½; Yudanamutana, 2½, 3; Cape, 3½, 3½; Kapunda, 1, 1½; Scottish Australian, ½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Alamillos, ½; Montes Aureos, 2½, 2½; St. John del Rey, 57½, 57; United Mexican, 6½, 6½; East del Rey, ½; Lusitanian, 1½, 1½; Santa Barbara, ½; Fortuna, 4; Vallanzasca, 1, 1½.

IRISH MINING SHARE MARKET.—With the exception of one or two trifling transactions in Connoree and Crysfort, not worth noting, we may say that dealings in mining shares were confined to those of the Mining Company of Ireland; but even these suffered from the general inactivity, and, when offered for sale, had to be disposed of at an extra inducement to buyers, who, however, were glad to secure what they consider bargains at 18½ 17s. 6d. (7½ paid). There is now a slight increase in the demand, and they have consequently changed hands within the last two days at an advance of 2s. 6d. per share, or at 19½ for cash and account. Wicklow Copper shares were frequently enquired for, but could not be procured at the prices offered. Finally, buyers submitted to the previous quotations, and have bought several parcels at the old price of 12½ per share (2½ 10s. paid). The most recent purchases of Connoree were made at a reduction of 6d. per share, or at 15s. per share, leaving off firm. As the shares of most other mines might be had at last quoted prices, it may be as well to remind our readers that the same stand thus:—Carbery (10s. paid), 9s. 6d.; the same (of 20s., or paid in full), at 16s. 6d.; Crysfort (25s. paid), at 19s. 6d.; and those paid in full (or of 50s.), at 44s. Crookhaven, which is seldom dealt in here, is on sale at 15s. per share (27s. 6d. paid). General Mining Company for Ireland brought from 4½ 5s. to 4½ 6s. 6d. (4½ paid) and remain on offer. The news received from the county of Wicklow is of the usual satisfactory character, but nothing fresh has occurred to give increased interest in any of the mines of the county. From other parts of the country we also lack information of a stirring kind. On the whole, however, our mines seem to look promising, and we hope soon to have a return of better prices in most of the best known undertakings.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday only 32 fresh ships reached the market, and as there was a large fleet of laden vessels at sea, business was quiet at last week's prices for all descriptions of coal. Best house coal, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday a portion only of the laden ships (82) came forward, and the merchants were indisposed to operate, preferring to wait larger supplies by Friday. The amount of transactions recorded was very limited, house coals quoting last day's prices, Hartley's a reduction of 3d.—On Friday a further arrival of 181 ships caused a reduction of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton in house coals, and a fair amount of business was done. Hartley's fell 1s. a ton, and manufacturers' maintained previous value. Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Haswell Wallsend, 20s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Lambton Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Stewart's Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Eden Main, 18s.; Belmont Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Riddell's Wallsend, 17s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Davison's West Hartley, 16s. 3d.; West Hartley, 16s.; Cowper Hartley, 16s.; Bebbide West Hartley, 16s.; Bute's Tanfield, 13s. 6d.; 65 ships unsold; 115 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantities of coal exported during Sept. was 708,384 tons, against 841,035 tons in the corresponding month of 1862, showing a decrease of 132,651 tons. The particulars are:—From the Northern ports, 359,482 tons; Yorkshire, 28,339 tons; Liverpool, 58,050 tons; Severn ports, 209,033 tons; and Scotch, 53,480 tons. The decrease was:—Northern ports, 111,062 tons; Yorkshire, 8007 tons; Liverpool, 4674 tons; Severn ports, 3390 tons; Scotch ports, 5518 tons. Total exports, Jan. to Sept., 5,644,089 tons, against 5,997,428 tons in 1862, showing a decrease this year of 353,339 tons.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 2500 tons of South Wales Coal, to be delivered into store at Sierra Leone.

The Golden Shoe Lead Mining Company is divided into 3200 shares, upon which 10s. per share is to be at once paid. The mine is situated on the Holywell Mountain, in Flintshire; it is to be worked, according to the prospectus, on the Cost-book Principle, and the liability of the shareholders is unlimited. The committee of management will be chosen at the first general meeting of shareholders. The dues are 20s. per ton, and the mine is favourably situated within two miles of the Holywell smelting-works. Captain Thomas Pierce reports that he considers the property a very valuable one, that can be worked with very little outlay, and give dividends soon; 400l. or 500l. will open the mine into a good state, and perhaps one-half of the money will not be wanted before the mine will pay dividends.

The Deep Dale Mining Company, with a proposed capital of 20,000l., in shares of 2l. each, has issued its prospectus. It is intended, should the capital be subscribed, to register the undertaking under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability. The company are to work on an under-lease, granted by the concessionaire, for 21 years (with 300l. fine on renewal), at 1-15th royalty on all ores raised. For this sub-lease, together with the miners' tools, &c., and 100l. worth of ore at surface, the company is to pay 4000l., of which 3400l. is to be in paid-up shares. There is,

likewise, a Government tax of 5 per cent. upon nett profits. The original concession extends over about 800 acres of mountain land, and the concessionaire has the right to mine for lead, copper, and zinc. The stratum is clay-slate, intersected by highly mineralised veins of quartz. Mr. Roth, the Government Inspector for the district, reports that the concession extends along both banks of the Fell brook, near the village of Ober Fell, in the neighbourhood of which several quartz lodes have been discovered in the transition strata bearing copper, lead, and zinc ores, both solid and mixed with the matrix. Mr. William Remfry reports favourably upon the prospects of the undertaking.

The Cwt-y-Bugail Slate Quarry Company, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* each, has issued its prospectus. The property to be worked is the slate quarry of the same name, on the well-known Blaen-y-Cwm estate, Festiniog, and close to Lord Palmerston's quarries. The lease is for 42 years, and the purchase money 10,000*l.*, half in cash and half in paid-up shares, not entitled to dividends until 6 per cent. dividend has been paid to the shareholders. A line of railway has been constructed across the property, and connects the works with the present line to Port Madoc. The property has been carefully inspected and reported upon by Mr. Wyatt, head agent to Col. Pennant, for the Penrhyn Quarries; by Mr. Charles Spooner, engineer of the neighbouring Diphwys Quarry; and by Mr. W. Williams, the manager of Lord Palmerston's quarries. The position of the quarry, and the great extent of slate-rock, suggest more extensive workings than the proposed capital indicates; but the directors feel confident that the result of two or three years' working in opening out the quarry will enhance the value of the property to an enormous extent; and they have limited the subscription, in the first instance, that the shareholders may have the option of subscribing the additional capital that any extension in the working of the quarry may require.

The Coalowners' Company, which has been constituted with limited liability, and a capital of 100,000*l.* (with power to increase to 200,000*l.*), in shares of 10*l.* each, has issued its prospectus. The capital is to be applied to the purchase of 12-16ths of the royalty of 8*d.* per ton on the coal raised from the Karbitz Colliery, 14-40ths of the royalty of 10*d.* per ton on the coal raised from the Elbe Colliery, and 5-40ths of a similar royalty on coal from the Teplitz Colliery. The above comprises the purchase to be made for the first 100,000*l.*. The company reserve the power to increase the capital to 200,000*l.*, to provide the amount to enable them to exercise their right to purchase within one year so much of the royalty on the coal raised from the Vistula Colliery as the vendor may have been possessed of on Aug. 31 last; three years from the said Aug. 31 royalties which may accrue to the vendor from the working of certain colliery concessions now held by him, or which he may hereafter acquire during that period. If the Vistula royalties be purchased the vendor will take one-half of the purchase-money for them in paid-up shares. The Karbitz coal is a brown coal (a kind of lignite), not Cannel, as has been erroneously stated; the Elbe Colliery also produces brown coal, and the Teplitz is likewise a lignite, described as being of excellent quality. The Vistula Colliery produces a stone coal, reported to be of an ordinary hard, somewhat coarse nature, but well fitted for household and manufacturing purposes. It is stated in the prospectus that the royalties are at present estimated to yield 10,000*l.* per annum.

The London Permanent Exhibition and International Agency Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has been established for the display of patterns, samples, models, and works of art, to afford exhibitors the most advantageous opportunity for effecting sales, and giving publicity to their productions. The company have offers to become the agents of several foreign manufacturers, provided they make advances upon the consignments. It is anticipated that, in addition to the agency business, a large income will be derived from the rent of space to exhibitors, the annual charge for which averages 6*l.* per cubic yard, with 1*l.* entrance fee. The directors will exercise the utmost discretion, by employing persons fully acquainted with the value of foreign merchandise in this market, so as in all cases to avoid the possibility of loss in making advances. The directors anticipate "that a handsome dividend will be payable to the shareholders within an unusually short period."

The Tan Gas and Charcoal Company, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, and incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, has issued its prospectus. The object of the undertaking is to develop Mr. Lorberg's patent for the manufacture of gas, charcoal, and other substances from tan—the waste bark of tanners. The statements contained in the prospectus are something extraordinary, it being shown that from 82 to 118 per cent. per annum on the entire nominal capital may be realised at once, and that operations can be further extended as the progress of the company warrants. It appears that the raw material can be had for carrying away. The cost of production is estimated at 10*s.* per ton of tan treated; but, as the products obtainable are estimated below the market price, this is not worth consideration. The prospectus states that in treating each ton of tan alone the commercial value of the products obtained are—5 cwt. of charcoal, worth 10*s.*; 46 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia, 5*s.* 9*d.*; 30 lbs. acetate of soda, 6*s.* 5*d.*; two gallons of naphtha, 5*s.*; 15,000 ft. of illuminating gas, 15*s.*; and tar, no value stated—2*s.* 2*d.*. The use of tan and tar in combination increases the value of the products nearly 50 per cent. The startling nature of Mr. Lorberg's discovery will be judged of when we state that he promises to produce more gas from 1 ton of this waste tan than can be extracted from one ton of any gas coal—Torbanhill alone excepted. Leeswood smooth Cannel yields only 9972 cubic feet per ton—981 grs. sperm to the foot; Lesmahago, 10,176 cubic feet—1044 grs. sperm; Wigan Cannel, 12,010 cubic feet—860 grs. sperm; Leeswood curly Cannel, 14,280 cubic feet—1308 grains sperm; and Torbanhill coal, 15,482 cubic feet—1243 grs. sperm. Now, as the tan produces 15,000 cubic feet of gas, which is described as very pure, and highly illuminative, besides other products worth twice the value of the gas, and as Torbanhill coal is marketable at 40*s.* per ton, the importance to tanners of Mr. Lorberg's discovery is manifest, since it raises the value of their waste tan, which has hitherto been a positive encumbrance, to at least 5*l.* per ton, whilst the public must benefit from the enormous reduction which will, probably, take place in the price of leather. It is stated that arrangements are being made with an established company to receive the gas, that convenient premises can be obtained, and an unlimited supply of the raw material secured. The purchase-money for the patent (subject to a royalty of 3 per cent. upon the total sales) has been fixed at 6000*l.*, of which one-half is to be in fully paid-up shares. The patentee will give his services until the company is established.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4837 tons of ore were sold, realising 23,951*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 125*l.* 4*s.*; average produce, 6*l.*; average price per ton, 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 297 tons 10 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Sept. 17.....	6020	119 0 0	5 1/2	£4 3 6	£71 10 0
" 24.....	2747	113 1 0	7 1/2	5 10 0	75 10 0
Oct. 1.....	3202	117 12 0	6 1/2	4 18 6	75 9 0
" 8.....	1876	116 9 0	7 1/2	5 14 6	78 13 0
" 22.....	4837	125 4 0	6 1/2	4 18 6	80 10 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 2*l.* 10*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 3*s.*. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 8*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 9*s.* 6*d.*

At the West Chiverton Mine meeting, on Thursday, a dividend of 15*s.* per share was declared, leaving between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* to be carried forward to the credit of the next account.

At the Clifford Amalgamated Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 2855*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*. The profit upon the July and August operations was 2810*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*. A dividend of 1812*l.* 10*s.* (12*s.* 6*d.* per share) was made, leaving 773*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. It was resolved that the next meeting should be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of levying a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* on every transfer received for registration after that date, such fee to be passed to the credit of the adventurers. The report of the manager (Capt. J. Richards), referring to the West Clifford, stated that the prospects were never so good as at present. The prospects generally of the Consols part of the mine had much improved during the last two months, and there was nothing wanting at present but a better standard for copper to make it a first-rate mine.

At the East Ganniss Lake and South Bedford Consols Mines general meeting, on Friday, the accounts showed a cash balance of 2667*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, and the estimated amount of payments and receipts before the meeting in January next a debit balance of 8297*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*. A call of 5*s.* per share was made. The agents state that—Since the last meeting the 36 has been driven through disturbed ground, in consequence of which the lode has been more or less disordered; still, at every favourable chance, it has produced ore, varying in places up to 1 ton per fm. We have every reason to look forward to a considerable improvement in this level as soon as we get into settled ground. The 12, east of Gard's shaft, has yielded 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm.; the lode is now 3 feet wide, composed of psch, prlan, and mundle, coated with copper and black oxide of copper, a most promising lode, and in which we look forward to a speedy improvement. We have since the last meeting made a discovery of ore south of the 24; the men have taken 4 tons, on a lode worth 2 tons of ore, or 5*s.* per fathom; and from present appearances, and from old workings at higher levels, we have every reason to look forward to a further improvement. We have been much retarded in opening-up the necessary

communications by unforeseen circumstances of ground, but more particularly by the influx of water at Gard's shaft; but, notwithstanding these unfortunate delays, over which the best supervision has no control, the eventual prosperity of the mine is as evident as at any period of its prosecution.

At South Wheel Croft meeting, on Monday, the accounts for July and August showed a debit balance of 767*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*. A call of 15*s.* per share was made. Capt. Rutter and Gilbert reported upon the various points of operation. The mine now presents a very favourable and increasingly promising appearance.

At the Gawton Copper Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 738*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*. A call of 5*s.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At South Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. M. E. Marsden in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 3011*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*. A call of 10*s.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At South Herodsfoot Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 3071*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*. A call of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Mr. Wolferstan reported that the machinery is all in good order, and every operation underground and at surface is progressing favourably.

At the Chiverton Moor meeting, on Thursday, a call of 3*l.* per share was made.

At North Great Work Tin Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Hughes in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance, after crediting 584*l.* calls not yet paid, of 343*l.*. Reports from Capt. J. Vivian, F. Hosking, and J. Pope, Jun., were submitted. Details will be found in another column.

At Garrog Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 2437*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*. A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made: 325 shares were forfeited for non-payment of calls.

At the Merilyn Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 2457*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*. A call of 1*s.* per share was made. Some forfeited shares were restored on payment of all claims due upon them.

At the Camborne Venn Mine meeting, on Thursday, a call of 4*s.* per share was made.

At Wheal Rose meeting, on Oct. 14, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1604*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Since the last meeting they have sold copper ore realising 945*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, which will come to credit at next account.

At Wheal Vyvyan meeting, on Oct. 17 (Mr. J. Hocking in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 3857*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*. A call of 10*s.* per share was made. Capt. J. Mitchell, and G. Johns reported that the mine could be worked for the next six months at a trifling loss, as during that time they will have ample water-power for pumping and stamping, and by extending the 30, 40, and 55 fm. levels west they think there are very fair chances for discoveries.

At the Fortuna Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the receipts showed a profit for the six months' working of 3937*l.*. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) meeting, to be held on Tuesday, it is expected a dividend of 1000*l.* (5*s.* per share) will be declared, which will leave nearly 1000*l.* to be carried forward to the credit of the next account.

West Chiverton and Wheal Chiverton shares have been introduced into the Stock Exchange Daily List, by authority of the Committee.

Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., has joined the direction of the St. Cuthbert Lead Smelting Company (Limited).

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, OCT. 22.—Market moderately active for North Miners, Chiverton, and East Bottle Hill: the latter mine is opening out well for a young speculation.—EDWARD BREWIS.

LEEDS, OCT. 22.—In mining shares business has been limited, with but little variation in prices. In consequence of the favourable reports received from the Cornubia Mine, and the erection of new machinery for crushing and dressing the ore with greater rapidity and at less cost, and the opening out and further improvement of the lower levels, it is calculated that it will yield a good and profitable supply of tin of an excellent quality, which can be increased as the mine is sunk deeper and further developed. At the Craven Moor Lead Mine an improvement of some importance is expected shortly, which will add greatly to the produce of the ore, and also to the value of the mine, and consequent improvement in the price of shares, which have been at a very low figure for some time—from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per share; the mine has about paid the cost of working for the last six months, and is now producing 10 or 12 tons of lead per month. North James have changed hands at 30*s.* per share; an improvement has taken place in the gossan lode at this mine, which is rich for silver.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.—The name of Mr. W. C. Vivian has to be added to those mentioned in last week's Journal as having been elected the committee for the ensuing year.

TRIAL OF ARMOUR-PLATES AT ST. PETERSBURG.—A series of trials of armour-plates, steel guns, &c., has been made at St. Petersburg. Krupp's 9-inch rifled cast-steel gun, of which 50 capable of throwing a solid shot nearly 1 ton in weight are now in course of delivery to the Russian Government, was employed to test the quality of the armour-plates supplied by Messrs. John Brown and Co. of Sheffield. The results on the plate were highly satisfactory. In a space of 4 ft. 6 in., by 3 ft. 6 in., eight holes were made without any crack of the slightest description; and the marine officers present were highly satisfied, as they are obtaining 4000 tons of plates from Messrs. Brown and Co. for their different ships. It is considered that cast-steel guns are decidedly superior to any yet produced in England of any other metal. The 9-in. gun of Krupp has been fired with 300-lb. shells and 50 lbs. of powder about 70 times, without any flaw, and the Russian Government will shortly be in a position to obtain in St. Petersburg a large quantity of cast-steel guns, made from Russian iron, by Russians, on Aboukoff's system, which is very near the same as Krupp's. It is satisfactory to find that all these heavy guns make clean holes in the armour-plates, which can be readily stopped. It seems that no gun of sufficient power to penetrate the plate has yet been discovered which will make an ugly hole.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, AND OTHER MINING, SLATE COMPANY, AND BANKING SHARES FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 29th day of October, 1863, at One o'clock, the following VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known as the BRYNAMOR LEAD MINE, situated in the parish of LLANDDEWI BREFI, in the county of CARDIGAN, together with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ORES, STORES, and MATERIALS, forming the whole of the plant and property of the company, in, upon, and belonging to the said mine, comprising, amongst others—

ONE 24 ft. WATER WHEEL, 3 ft. 6 in. breast, with iron axle and segments, with powerful crusher and apparatus complete.

ONE 12 ft. WATER WHEEL, 16 in. breast, with drawing apparatus, &c., complete.

17 fms. of 7 1/2 in. pumps, with iron rods complete.

17 1/2 fms. 6 in. pumps.

50 yards of large launders, with bearings.

120 yards of flat-roads, with sheaves and stands.

Smiths' tools, miners' tools, carpenter's tools, borers, hammers, &c., too numerous to mention here; timber, iron, steel, powder, and other materials; 180 yards of wrought iron rails, with sleepers, 15 ft. long, and 10 in. deep, and sundry dressing materials, and about 11 1/2 cwt. of ore dressed, full particulars of which will appear in the catalogue.

The sett is extensive, with ample water-power at all seasons of the year for pumping, crushing, and drawing, and is held under agreement for lease from Evan Davies, Esq., for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th, and a lease will be granted direct to the purchaser. The machinery, &c., is in good working condition, being all new, and parties purchasing can proceed at once with the working. The situation is in a first-rate mineral district, and it is the opinion of practical miners that with a moderate and judicious outlay a large quantity of mineral ground will soon be laid open.

For further particulars and conditions, application may be made to Messrs. HOWARD, DOLLMAN, and LOWTHER, solicitors, 141, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; Messrs. ATWOOD and ROWE, solicitors, Aberystwyth; or of the auctioneer, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; or at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.; and for samples of ore, and orders to view the mine, to Messrs. CARTTAR and HARPER, accountants, 7, Skinner's-place, Saxe-lane, E.C.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, BRYNAMOR LEAD MINE, LLANDDEWI BREFI, CARDIGANSHIRE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 19th day of November next, at One o'clock, the following VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known as the BRYNAMOR LEAD MINE, situated in the parish of LLANDDEWI BREFI, in the county of CARDIGAN, together with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ORES, STORES, and MATERIALS, forming the whole of the plant and property of the company, in, upon, and belonging to the said mine, comprising, amongst others—

ONE 24 ft. WATER WHEEL, 3 ft. 6 in. breast, with iron axle and segments, with powerful crusher and apparatus complete.

ONE 12 ft. WATER WHEEL, 16 in. breast, with drawing apparatus, &c., complete.

17 fms. of 7 1/2 in. pumps, with iron rods complete.

17 1/2 fms. 6 in. pumps.

50 yards of large launders, with bearings.

120 yards of flat-roads, with sheaves and stands.

Smiths' tools, miners' tools, carpenter's tools, borers, hammers, &c., too numerous to mention here; timber, iron, steel, powder, and other materials; 180 yards of wrought iron rails, with sleepers, 15 ft. long, and 10 in. deep, and sundry dressing materials, and about 11 1/2 cwt. of ore dressed, full particulars of which will appear in the catalogue.

The sett is extensive, with ample water-power at all seasons of the year for pumping, crushing, and drawing, and is held under agreement for lease from Evan Davies, Esq., for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th, and a lease will be granted direct to the purchaser. The machinery, &c., is in good working condition, being all new, and parties purchasing can proceed at once with the working. The situation is in a first-rate mineral district, and it is the opinion of practical miners that with a moderate and judicious outlay a large quantity of mineral ground will soon be laid open.

For further particulars and conditions, application may be made to Messrs. HOWARD, DOLLMAN, and LOWTHER, solicitors, 141, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; Messrs. ATWOOD and ROWE, solicitors, Aberystwyth; or of the auctioneer, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; or at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.; and for samples of ore, and orders to view the mine, to Messrs. CARTTAR and HARPER, accountants, 7, Skinner's-place, Saxe-lane, E.C.

DEAN FOREST, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very VALUABLE and DESIRABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, in the FOREST OF DEAN, in full work, and abutting on a railway, and second to none in regard to the superior and substantial way in which it has been lately opened. The minerals are of iron, lead, and zinc, and the property is well worthy the attention of capitalists.—Apply to Mr. RIDLEY, Clarendon, near Newnham, Gloucestershire.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—
E. B. WILSON, Strand.—Improvements in the manufacture of iron and other metals, and in the apparatus employed therein, parts of which are applicable for other purposes where high temperatures are employed, and also for ventilation. Oct. 3.
J. W. GULLETT, Manchester.—An improved substitute for whitening pipe-clay, and other analogous substances, to be employed to produce a white coating or surface. Oct. 5.
J. GIBSON, Sunderland.—Improvements in cast-iron pit-labbing. Oct. 7.
LETTERS PATENT have been issued during the past week for the following:—
J. RICHARDSON and J. C. STEVENSON, Darham.—Improvements in the manufacture of sulphate of soda. April 23.
J. B. DAINES, Little Argyle-street, West.—Improvements in the preparation of stone, plaster, compo, iron, wood, and such like substances, so as to preserve them from decay. April 24.
J. THOMPSON, Bilston, Stafford.—Improvements in machinery for punching metals. April 24.
W. CLARK, Chancery-lane, London.—Improvements in the manufacture of hydrocyanate of ammonia, and of alkaline and earthy cyanides. April 30.
J. G. JONES, Fentonville, and R. RIDLEY, Leeds.—Improvements in machinery and apparatus for working coal and other mines. June 8.
L. DE FONTAINEMOREAU, Patent Agent.

GENERATING COMBUSTIBLE GASES.—Messrs. Valentin and Levick have patented some improvement in the production of gas to be used in the puddling-furnace, and for other purposes in connection with the manufacture of iron. The construction of the generator presents nearly a similar section to that of a blast-furnace constructed to utilise the waste gases. There are five bars at the bottom, however, so laid that the grate shall be somewhat in the form of an inverted cone. Below the grate a blast of atmospheric air or steam is introduced, and passing through the incandescent fuel is decomposed, and passes with the gases of the fuel to the place where it is required. Fuel not otherwise applicable to the manufacture of gas is by this means made available.

With next week's Journal we shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which will be published—A Visit to the Zinc Smelting Works near Aix-la-Chapelle, descriptive of the Methods employed; Cannon Chase, and its Coal Mines—No. V.; the Iron Trade of Belgium; Novel Application of Water-Power; Mining and Machinery in California; Land and Mineral Surveying; the Railway System; Mining as an Investment; Application of Machinery to Mining.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Twelve Apostles (blue ore).....	110	£13 7 6	A. Eytton.
ditto (white ore).....	10	7 2 6	ditto
Sold on the 20th October.			
Dyffryn.....	64	13 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyffrynwm.....	37	13 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Aberdovey.....	8	12 15 6	ditto
Nant-y-lago.....	14	12 8 0	ditto

The following particulars reached us too late to be included in the QUARTERLY RETURNS, published in last week's Journal:—

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Great Lacey.....	200	£2284 10 7

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Pedra-an-drea.....	9 19 0	6 1/2	£62 8 8	Bissoe.
Retanna Hill.....	1 0 3	64 10 0	66 4 0	Bolito & Sons.
ditto.....	0 1 11	38 0 0	2 8 6	ditto
Sold on the 16th October.				
Trevenen, &c.....	5 19 0	3 1/2	431 9 5	Enthoven & Sons.
ditto.....	0 13 12	45 0 0	30 7 1	ditto
Wheal Vyvyan.....	2 0 12	65 10 0	132 3 4	Harvey & Co.
ditto.....	0 9 0	41 12 6	18 16 10	ditto
Sold on the 17th October.				
Penhalls.....	3 11 2	19 0	243 4 7	—
St. Day United.....	46 11 1	1 1/2	2770 15 3	—
Sold on the 19th October.				
East Wh. Grenville.....	3 16 1	19 0 0	267 9 4	Mellenaar.

The following particulars reached us too late to be included in the QUARTERLY RETURNS, published in last week's Journal:—

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
New Birch Tor and Viller Consols.....	32 1/2	£2284 10 7
Drake Walls.....	60 1/2	4350 0 0

SILVER-LEAD ORE.

Sold by tender, by Messrs. James and Shakespeare (ex Roxburgh Castle), on the 19th October.

Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Talisker (Australia).....	64	£15 15 6	Trefry's Trustees.

COPPER ORES.

Mine.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Okei Tor.....	70 13 2	0 0 0	£229 11 5	Landore Works.
Sold on the 20th October.				
Parya.....	165 0 0	6 1/2	5 10 6	—
ditto.....	165 0 0	0 0 0	5 10 6	—
ditto.....	140 0 0	0 0 0	2 13 0	—
ditto.....	140 0 0	0 0 0	2 13 0	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Oct. 7, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Oct. 22.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols.....	139	£5 9 6	Phoenix Mines.....	106	£6 14 0
ditto.....	135	5 11 6	ditto.....	102	5 10 0
ditto.....	133	4 8 0	ditto.....	68	3 8 6
ditto.....	130	5 0 0	ditto.....	65	7 5 6
ditto.....	125	3 19 6	ditto.....	87	3 11 0
ditto.....	118	3 8 6	ditto.....	82	3 16 0
ditto.....	114	6 6 6	ditto.....	80	3 16 0
ditto.....	113	5 6 6	ditto.....	65	3 9 0
ditto.....	111	5 2 6	ditto.....	40	6 11 6
ditto.....	105	5 2 0	ditto.....	35	3 1 0
ditto.....	102	6 0 6	ditto.....	31	3 1 0
ditto.....	101	5 3 0	ditto.....	80	1 18 0
ditto.....	99	4 19 0	ditto.....	69	2 15 0
ditto.....	88	4 7 0	ditto.....	54	1 4 6
ditto.....	87	1 7 0	ditto.....	35	10 17 6
ditto.....	86	2 6 0	ditto.....	32	6 11 0
ditto.....	82	3 6 6	ditto.....	108	12 0
ditto.....	78	1 11 6	ditto.....	98	5 7

THE CLOWANCE WOOD COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital, £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 2s. 6d. per share on allotment.
There are no fees or promotion money to be paid by this company.
If no allotment takes place, the deposits to be returned in full.
The regulations in Table A of the Companies Act, 1862, apply without exception to this company.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM COX, Esq., M.P., Harley-road, St. John's-wood—CHAIRMAN.
SAMUEL ROYD BARNETT, Esq., Deismore Villa, Paddington.
Major FREDERICK DITMAS (late of Madras Engineers), Croydon.
CHARLES HENEGAGE, Esq., Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.
ROBERT MCCONNELL, Esq., Merchant, Union-street, Liverpool.
Capt. LEWIS MUNRO, Blackheath, and Hastings.
LOUIS ROCHEFORT, Esq., Crown-street, Finsbury, and Barnet, Herts.
BANKERS—The National Bank, Old Broad-street, London;
the Miners' Bank, Camborne, Cornwall.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Matthews and Greenham, 65, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
AUDITOR—W. J. Thompson, Esq.
SECRETARY—George H. Cardozo, Esq.
OFFICES.—No. 15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.
Clowance Wood Mine is situated in the parish of Crowan, in the county of Cornwall, and is in land which, until a few years since, never could be obtained for mining purposes. It is bounded on the south by the celebrated Crenver and Wheal Abraham, north by Wheal Clowance and Rosewarne Consols, and west by Binner Downs and Wheal Treasury, and is surrounded by numerous dividend-paying mines. It will thus be seen that the position of the mine is most favourable for profitable mining enterprise, and, by referring to Hopkins's work on Geology, 22d plate, some idea may be formed of the splendid metalliferous district in which these mines are situated.

An adit level, which unwaters the mine to a depth of 22 fms., has been taken up from the valley, and several shafts have been sunk; and altogether about £5000 have been expended in developing the mine, which has proved its success to be a matter of certainty. Five lodes have been intersected, all of which have been extremely productive in the adjoining mines, and cannot fail to make large returns.

Several tons of rich copper ore have been returned, but from the increase of water, and the absence of necessary machinery, the further working of the mine has been delayed; sufficient, however, has been discovered to prove that the lodes which have already been driven on increase greatly in richness and quality as they deepen, as is the case with the most productive mines adjoining. The set is traversed by a large elvan course, and also by cross-courses, contiguous to which enormous deposits of copper were found; and in the celebrated Wheal Abraham, adjoining, one lode alone returned upwards of £1,250,000 sterling.

A 60-hp. engine will be erected, costing, with engine-house, fittings, coals, and labour for twelve months to come, about £5000, after which it is estimated that a large return and good dividends will be made.

The directors now invite subscriptions for 6000 shares, on which a deposit of 2s. 6d. must be paid.

Prospectuses, with plans, reports, forms of applications for shares, &c., may be obtained at the offices of the company.

The following well-known mining authorities have inspected and reported on the mine:—Capt. Charles Thomas, manager of Dolcoath, West Seton, Stray Park, and other mines; Capt. Joseph Vivian, manager of North Croft, North Croft, and other mines; Capt. John Nancarrow, manager of St. Ives Consols, and other mines; Capt. William Pascoe, manager of South France, Wenden United, and other mines; Capt. W. Treary, manager of Red-an-drea United Mine; Capt. Edward Chagwin, manager of South Crenver Mine; and Capt. Samuel Reed and others.

THE NEW CONCORD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital, £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each. Deposit on application 10s. per share, and payment on allotment £1.
BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
BROKER—Alfred Bingham, Esq., 1, Cornhill Chambers, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. H. Brook.
OFFICES.—11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LOTHBURY, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company proposes to purchase the freehold estate of Wonwood, near Tavistock, Devon, consisting of 100 acres, and including the valuable lead and copper mine known as Wheal Concord.

This mine was worked many years ago, and £24,000 worth of lead ore obtained from shallow levels, when it was stopped in consequence of litigation between the company and the freeholder. It is now being worked on a small scale very successfully.

A provisional contract has been made for the purchase of the entire freehold, with all its mineral, and the plant of the mine, for £16,000, of which the vendors receive £7000 in paid-up shares.

Samples of the ore can be seen at the office, 11, Tokenhouse-yard, and prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, with the surveyors' reports, may be obtained also of the bankers and broker of the company.

Should no allotment of shares be made, all deposits will be returned.

THE NEW CONCORD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE.—The Directors will PROCEED to an ALLOTMENT on SATURDAY, the 7th of November. Applications for the remaining shares to be made not later than that date.
By order, H. BROOK, Secy.
11, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, E.C., October 16, 1863.

EAST BOTALLACK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their subscriptions.
Capital, £18,000, in 6000 shares of £3 each.
10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.
The balance, if required, to be paid in instalments of not exceeding 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
Major-General DOWLING, 36, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
HENRY EMMANUEL, Esq., 6, Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park.
PARKER MARSHALL, Esq., 34, George-street, Hanover-square, W.
COMPTON READE, Esq., 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
B. W. SMITH, Esq., 63, Great Tower-street.
H. W. SPURGEON, Esq., 2, Walbrook-buildings, E.C.
JOHN BECKWITH TOWSE, Esq., 24, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C.
BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Lobb, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.; Batten, Carne, and Carne, Finsbury, Cornwall.
SOLICITOR—John Henry Belfrage, Esq., 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECRETARY—Charles Darby, Esq.
REGISTERED OFFICES.—3, FALCON COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
The object sought by the establishment of this company is the further working of a valuable tin mine, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, and known as the East Botallack Consolidated Tin Mine.

This set extends about three quarters of a mile in length from east to west, and is half a mile in width, is situated in the St. Just district, which is one of the richest for tin in Cornwall, and immediately adjacent to some of the dividend-paying mines, such as Boleas, Botallack, and Levant, and is traversed by the same run of mineralised ground. It contains several well-defined lodes, some of which have already been partially worked with considerable success, and only require a judicious outlay and careful management to become of great value.

Statistics of mining adventures in the East Botallack Consolidated mining district:—

Names of mines now working.	No. of shares.	Amount paid per share.	Dividends paid per share.	Original outlay.	Total amount of dividends paid.	Present market value.
Levant (tin and copper)...	160	£2 10 0	£1091 0	£ 400	£174,560	£16,000*
Botallack (tin and copper)...	290	91 0 0	469 15	18,250	93,550	48,000*
Wheal Owles (tin)	80	70 0 0	328 3	5,600	26,352	24,000*
Baleawidden (tin)	1624	11 15 0	12 5	19,082	19,894	19,488*
Boscon (tin)	240	20 10 0	36 10	4,920	8,760	12,000*
* Decomposed granite, slate and greenstone. † Decomposed granite.						
Totals	3500	£38,416	£23,780	£38,416	£23,780	£23,780

The above five mines, on an outlay of £38,416 on the present working, have already paid back in dividends to the shareholders £23,780.

As the before-mentioned mines stand prominent in the dividend-paying list, it may not be out of place to state also that Botallack Mine has given back to the shareholders in its former workings upwards of £250,000; Boleaswell Downs Mine upwards of £40,000, and again rewarded by a new company; Wheal Cuningham upwards of £25,000; Boscon upwards of £15,000; and Sparrow Consols, for an outlay of £1280, upwards of £10,000; thus making a total sum of £340,000.

Progressive mines situated in the same district:—

Name of mine.	Shares.	Outlay.	Market value.	Geological position.
Pendennis Consols (copper)	5000	£18,000	£23,780	Granite, slate and greenstone.
Bosconwell Downs (tin)	1248	7,900	9,984	Granite.
Wheal Harrie (tin)	1024	7,680	15,360	Granite.
Bosawidden (tin)	128	3,936	3,936	Granite and greenstone.
Boscon (tin)	160	1,000	1,600	Granite.
Totals	8000	£38,416	£50,660	

The sets are very extensive on the course of the lodes, and have been granted at the very moderate royalty of 1-24th dues for the term of 21 years.

The geological position of this extensive and valuable mining property cannot be surpassed in the county. It is in beautiful strata, quite congenial for producing tin in the granite and copper in the kyllas (clay-slate), immediately adjoining the granite, precisely of the same character as Botallack, Levant, Pendennis Consols, and other rich mines in the district.

Prospectuses, together with plans and sections of the property, can be obtained on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

MR. GEORGE SHEPHERD, CIVIL, MINING, AND CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Letters addressed 26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER,
LOCKHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS his SERVICES and ADVICE on mines situated in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—ADVICE (and if required) PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN to any bona fide undertaking by MR. LEE STEVENS 36, CANNON STREET, E.C.

SCHIELE'S PATENT S.
SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
PLATT AND SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS.
SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST ENGINES.
SCHIELE'S PATENT VENTILATORS FOR SHIPS.
PLATT AND SCHIELE'S PATENT MINE VENTILATORS.
SCHIELE'S PATENT AIR PUMPS OR GAS EXHAUSTERS.
SCHIELE'S PATENT GOVERNORS.
PLATT AND SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND FANS.
SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND BLAST ENGINES.

Notice is hereby given, that the NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, OLDHAM, have the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to MANUFACTURE and SELL the MACHINES KNOWN and USED UNDER the ABOVE NAMES.
Mr. SCHIELE has NO INTEREST whatever in the ABOVE INVENTIONS, having ABSOLUTELY ASSIGNED the SAME to MARTIN SCHUNCK, Esq., by a deed dated 14th July, 1863, executed pursuant to an order of the Lancashire Court of Chancery.

Every attempt to use the above machines (unless purchased from the North Moor Foundry Company), whether under alleged "new patents," "latest patents," or "patents of 1863," or any other similar ad captandus title, will, immediately on its becoming known, be made the subject of legal proceedings.
LEWIS, DARRISHIRE, AND ASHWORTH, Solicitors,
21, Brown-street, Manchester.

Now ready, price 1s.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1862,
BEING THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1848) *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 28, 1861, and January 4, 1862.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1862, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1862, 1863, and 1864, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,

published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 2s. 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

Now in the press, price 5s.,

SPARGO'S STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON

THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN MINES.

Now ready, second edition, price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d.,

THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF MINING IN

THE CARADON AND LISKEARD DISTRICTS.

By WEBB AND GEACH, of the London Stock Exchange.

A good guide for investors, if they wish to invest in the mines of the district to which the book refers. By a careful perusal of its pages they cannot err. It is a carefully-written and well-authenticated book.—City Press.

London: Published by Edinham Wilson, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Now ready, demy 8vo., price 3s. 6d., cloth 4s. 6d., by post 4s. 8d., extra, specially revised by the authors,

A HISTORY OF THE TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF

THE TYNE, WEAR, AND TEES.

Comprising the local papers read at the recent Meeting of the British Association, in Newcastle.

Published by Messrs. M. and M. W. Lambert, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

London: E. and F. N. Spon, Bucklersbury.

NEW WORK ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES

By RALPH MOORE, Mining Engineer.

Glasgow: M. Ogle and Son, Exchange-square.—London: Hamilton, Adams, and Paternoster-row.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

NON-PAYMENT OF CALLS.—I hold a number of shares in Wheal Pollard, as well as in some other calling mines, and always pay my calls within ten days, as every shareholder ought to do. I find in the last balance-sheet the following item—calls unpaid, 1861, 10s. 6d. Why is this? I would suggest that every shareholder who regularly pays his calls should sell out early, and do with those shares in which any calls are suffered to be in arrears. Why not make every meeting special, charge interest on all calls not paid in 14 days, and absolutely forfeit all shares on which a single call remains unpaid at the meeting? If this were the case, I believe it would be far better for all the shareholders.—FAIR PLAY.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—MINING SPECULATION.—Your correspondents on the limited liability question have drawn attention to the advantages derived from having no special Articles of Association, but I observe that there is another plan which some directors take in conducting the affairs of limited companies which your correspondents appear to be unaware of—it is, abiding by no articles at all. I am at present a shareholder in a company which has a special code of articles, five of which, at least, the directors have broken with the greatest impunity, no man saying "What dost thou?" except in the columns of the Journal, where some letters, not very complimentary to the directors, have appeared. Though brokers preach to the contrary, I consider that there are few speculations attended with greater risks than mining. I am not one of those who have been sored at this kind of investment by losses; on the contrary, in the short time that I have been a speculator I have got fully 50 per cent. on outlay, and I do not think a great many can say more. I would caution all those who, like myself, reside out of London to have nothing whatever to do with mining speculation without dealing with some known trustworthy agent, otherwise it is not at all improbable they may lose their money. I would not, however, be very difficult to avert a great many of these evils; how easy would it be for a few brokers to establish a society for guarding the interests of distant shareholders; they would lose nothing by it, for shareholders would be glad to pay for any trouble taken in looking after their affairs.—F.C.F.

NOT TO BE MARKED.—The columns of the Times daily refutes the assertion that the Stock Exchange authorities do not allow limited liability companies with a capital of less than 50,000l. to be "marked" in their Share List. Drake Walls are daily quoted; their capital is less than 27,000l.—12,800 shares, with 2s. 1s. paid up. As a shareholder of the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Copper Mining Company, I was disappointed at the decision of the Stock Exchange Committee with regard to our shares; a settlement-day was named, but the company was "not to be marked." Can any of your readers furnish me with a sufficient reason for this decision, which I consider to be wanting? I may also add that I was informed that we are near neighbours to Devon Great Consols. Does the distance of a mile from the lodes being wrought on constitute neighbourhood in the mining world?—VERAX.

SELF-STEERING SCREW PROPELLER.—Some few months since an invention was patented for a self-steering screw, which consists in separating the screw-shaft from the screw itself, and communicating the motion by three bevelled-toothed wheels. The position of the screw can thus be changed in the same way as a rudder, and the steering of the ship very speedily and effectively managed. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether any invention similar to this is, or has been in use, in England? I have heard that it has, and that some manufacturer on the Thames is at present using it; and I should be very glad to know where it can be seen, and what amount of success has been obtained.—M. W.

GAS IN COUNTRY MANIONS.—MONGRUEL'S COLD GENERATOR.—"G. C." (Wadhurst).—The price per gallon at which the light gas applicable to Mongrue's generator could be supplied to the consumer has not been understood. We learn from a large manufacturer of burning oils and mineral turps that it could be supplied from the works at 2s. 6d. per gallon, so that if sold at 3s. 2d. there would be a good profit to the dealer. It is remarked, however, that where a manufacturer has a good sale for mineral turps it would not pay him to take the essence out of them for Mongrue's light, and the remainder would be so much heavier by the treatment as not to be so readily marketable. Those who have a limited trade in the mineral turps could, however, sell at the price named. We do not know whether the cold generator can be seen in practical use at any private mansion; we believe it has been hitherto employed rather as a carburetor for ordinary coal gas, as which it gives very good results.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON).—Surely something is being done with this valuable property, but reports are few and far between. The brokers speak disparagingly of the shares, and if I mention them to a Stock Exchange man he shrugs his shoulders. If the mine is so near the Devon Great Consols, for it is said to be adjoining, why the Mining Exchange do not deal in the shares I know not.—A DEVONIAN.

MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.—While the mode of dealing with the Hartley surplus is claiming attention, it may not be uninteresting to publish the success achieved by the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Fund; and it is to be hoped that it may form some inducement to inaugurate similar societies, not only in the twelve colliery districts, but amongst metalliferous mines also. A competent authority, writing on the subject of the committee's report, observes that if the miner "values his own self-respect, and has any regard for the future welfare of his wife and little ones—from whom he may be the twinkling of an eye be thrown off—he cannot resist the force of his exhortations. All that he is required to contribute in order to become a member of the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Fund is 1d. per week! For this beggarly subscription he has the satisfaction of knowing that, should an untimely death put an end to his career, the necessities of his family will be provided for, without the humiliation of their having recourse to the poor house. His widow will receive 5l. for funeral expenses, and 5s. per week as long as she remains unmarried, while each of his children will receive, if a boy, 2s. a week until he is twelve years old; and if a girl, 2s. a week until she is fourteen years old. Nor are these all the advantages of membership; for in cases of smaller accidents the miner himself will receive pecuniary assistance from the fund at a time when the great majority of friendly societies either withdraw their aid or reduce it to a merely nominal amount. So far as we have been able to learn, the Miners' Relief Fund may serve as a model for all similar associations, and is well deserving of the confidence of masters and men alike. Although it has been established only a little more than a twelve-month, it numbers about 8000 members, and has been the means of making many a desolate home comparatively happy. During this time it has met all its liabilities, amounting to upwards of 3000l., and has invested 5000l. at 4 per cent. in the City and Tyne Railway, while it has been contributing 4000l. and 5000l. in the hands of its treasurer. Surely such results as these should induce both coalowners and mine proprietors to offer every encouragement to those men who thus nobly assist themselves.—S. T.: Durham.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—As a shareholder in this company, and one not altogether satisfied either with its position or prospects, I would ask the directors to publish a statement, whereby those interested might know the precise period of time over which the new contract with the Barra Barra extends; whether it be, as rumour says, for three years only, or for the same period as that just expired—seven years? And I also think the shareholders should know the terms upon which the contract is based.—A. L.

THE MARAZON DISTRICT.—Your well-informed correspondent, who is furnishing as much interesting information with reference to this once famous district, would do well were he to state whether an old "bal" mined to Collyer, the richest at present being wrought, and, if so, to state also the present name of the mine, as by any other name would smell as sweet.—INQUIRER: Plymouth.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE.—It would be satisfactory to me, and I doubt not to many others, to know the distance this property is from the now celebrated Chiverton Mine, or, indeed, whether it is within the boundaries of that known as "the Chiverton district?"—ANCHORITE: Pelyn Wood, Cornwall.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—With reference to the remarks of Mr. E. Cooke in last week's Journal on this mine, I ask him whether he can disprove in any way the three following statements?—1. That when Capt. Pryor took the management of Wheal Kitty it was returning 3 or 4 tons of tin per month, but now 20.—2. That the cross-cut which discovered the present rich lode, called Pryor's lode, was put out at the suggestion of Capt. Pryor.—3. That the present prosperity of the mine is entirely owing to the discovery of the above lode.—A COUNTRY SHAREHOLDER.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—We understand that Mr. Murchison intends to take the earliest opportunity his numerous engagements will allow to address the shareholders fully on the management of this mine.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—No remarks or enquiries about this mine appear to induce any reply or explanation. It is believed that information could be given which would remove the depression in the price of shares; and as a general meeting will shortly be held, the managers should be prepared to explain the reasons why the mine is not worked or reported on, and what is the estimated value of the reserve and of the amount of annual profits which, according to present prospects and price, will be available for dividends.—SHAREHOLDER.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The Journal, which is the only trustworthy source from which gain information as to the merits and demerits of mines, has not of late contained news about the above. I at one time was a large holder, but getting tired of waiting for the improvements that were so soon to take place, I reduced my holding to a comparatively small number—now, however, it seems the mine is coming into notice, but I look forward to the Danescombe lode as the hope of the shareholders.—AN ORIGINAL HOLDER.

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—The contract entered into is that the railway shall be completed in three years, as stated in the directors' report; the contractor, however, believes that he shall be able to convey ores to the shipping port within two years.

GREAT LAKES MINING COMPANY.—Full particulars respecting the workings of this extensive property will be published in next week's Journal. Since the present limited company has been established a monthly report has regularly appeared in our columns.

NORTH LAKES.—This mine has passed through some trials of lodes, &c., but it is not yet defunct. The shareholders have certainly been most patient, and have clung eagerly to their property. Preference shares have been issued, and the shares well taken on the faith of the reports sent by Mr. Rowe, and thus far matters have gone on pretty well; but when is the promised return to come for all the expense, labour, and patience spent upon the mine? Echo answers, when? The last report, if correct, tells of a rich future in store for the shareholders. When will the next meeting be held? for then we may hear what Capt. Rowe says about his favourite mine. At the meetings I have attended he has always had some excuse for not being present, and so has put me and many others to great expense in taking a long journey for the purpose of hearing from the lips of Mr. Rowe how the mine looks at such times, and only then the poor ignorant shareholders have a chance of cross-examining, and eliciting the truth from, the agent.—ONE WHO TRUSTS TO THE JOURNAL.

CARDINHAM WHEAL ROSE.—This mine was worked once before, under the name of Wheal Glyn; the manager was Capt. John Vercoe, of Bodmin.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares: neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

WEST WHEAL MARTHA.—I was credibly informed, about a fortnight ago, that this mine had produced some silver ore, which was proved by assay to contain 4500 ozs. of pure silver to the ton of stuff, and that the copper ore contained 25 per cent. of pure copper. Since I heard that gratifying news the very name of the mine has ceased to appear. Surely, it is not right that such a discovery should be hidden from the world. Ought not the directors to favour us, through the Journal, with some further particulars? If the facts be as they stated, where is the necessity for silence? If not, let them at least be honest, and say, "We are sorry to report that the copper is poor, and the silver all worked out." At all events, we should then know the worst of the best; but now we are continually expecting what we do not seem to get—a full and correct account of what has been done, is doing, and has to be done on the West Wheal Martha (Limited) property.—A SHAREHOLDER.

COST-BOOK COMPANIES IN WALES.—"D. R." (Wrexham).—The liability of shareholders in all so-called cost-book companies in Wales is unlimited. The "Companies Act, 1862," renders registration of all partnerships of more than seven persons compulsory (Welsh cost-book companies are not among the exemptions), the penalty for non-compliance being that each partner is personally liable for all debts and liabilities.

* With last week's Journal we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing some highly interesting particulars respecting the Coal Measures of New South Wales; the Red Indians' Mining Works on Lake Superior; the Statistics of the Quarterly Sales of Lead and Silver-lead Ore, Blende, and Black Tin; Messrs. Harvey and Co's. Prices of Materials; Cornish Pumping-Engines; Mining in Missouri; the Tunnel of the Alps; Large Hammer Casting; Statistics of the Scotch and English Pig-Iron Trade, &c.

* With the Journal of Oct. 3 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains the report of the meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, including an interesting paper upon the Coal-Cutting Machine, by Mr. Firth, and a sound practical discussion thereon; description of a mode of Sinking a Pit through Quicksand, by Mr. John Glassbrook; on Surface Condensation, and the Use of Distilled Water in Boilers, by Mr. Turner; Long Work, by Mr. John Williams; and on Coal and Ironstone Mining in Scotland, by Mr. Ralph Moore. The Association for the Prevention of Steam-boiler Explosions (monthly report); Manufacture of White Lead; Minerals in Mexico; Gold in Nova Scotia; Quartz-crushing; Ridley and Jones's Improvements on the West Ardsley Coal-Cutting Machinery; Obtaining Products from Coal; on the Impurities contained in Lead, and their influence on its Technical Uses; Ozone; California Copper Smelting Works; Blast-Furnaces, &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

Mining at the Cape of Good Hope is now of more than ordinary interest. Many of the monied and enterprising class in this country are turning their attention to the mineral resources of that dependency, and not without reason, for, as the interesting and elaborate report of Mr. G. A. LUDWIG, now on the Crown-land Survey, will show, the resources of the colony in copper alone are rich and extensive. No slight estimate will be set upon the able scientific report we this day publish from the pen of that gentleman. At the present time, when every information referring to those regions in which British industry is carried on is anxiously sought after, there can be no doubt of the utility of authentic records of this nature, and we deem such specially worthy of notice. Port Natal is very likely to become a point of attraction to a large section of English capitalists, and it is understood some very legitimate enterprises in that division of the colony are being projected, and will appear on the market in the first months of the coming year.

Namaqualand has evidently, according to Mr. LUDWIG, felt the first footstep of that civilisation which British commerce and industry ensure to every land to which their influence extends. South Africa, however, appears in the historic retrospect as a sphere, at an early period, of mining adventure. In the year 1685 Governor VAN DER STEL made many but futile efforts to work copper mines; and subsequently, in 1779, Colonel GORDON and Lieut. PATERSON made mineral explorations, but it does not appear with much advantage to themselves; however, it was not until 1852 that effective business action was taken, under the inspiring auspices of Messrs. PHILLIPS and KING. The Springbok Mine was then commenced energetically, and the transport-road was made to the shipping-port—Hondeklop Bay—with substantial stations for the requirement of the traffic in perspective, as well as that which was at the time being in existence through other productive sources. And here it may be remarked that such improvements are characteristic of our system of mining, wherever it is introduced.

No matter how arid the soil, how sterile at surface, and rude in depth, mining gradually dots it over with human habitations, traces upon it the means of communication, and ultimately brings it, by the force of laborious but indomitable perseverance, to yield necessities and comforts for what miners more than any other class are truly attached to, hearths and homes. The Cape Copper Mining Company are now, we are happy to find, the most successful explorers in the colony, their mines of Ookiep particularly, on the

perous results. Finally, it is apparent that abroad, as at home, well-organised adventures seldom fail to achieve their object, and secure the prize to their labour.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THIRTY-EIGHT MEN AT THE MORFA COLLIERY.

Another Colliery Explosion has occurred, and at least 38 men and boys have been suddenly deprived of existence. South Wales has of late years been prolific in these fatal accidents, and, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to diminish their number, but little success has ensued. In this, as in all such cases, we shall, of course, have the ceremony of a Coroner's Inquest, which will result, as usual, in a verdict of "Accidental Death." This being done, the calamity will drift into oblivion ere the grass has begun to grow on the graves of the hapless sufferers. It has ever been thus, and there is no apparent reason why it will be otherwise in this instance. Had these men been killed whilst travelling on a railway the public would have imperatively demanded a most searching investigation, and the press would have denounced in no measured terms any miscarriage of justice. No stereotyped verdict, no suppression of evidence, no browbeating and punishment of the witnesses, would have been tolerated; nor would the influence of the coroner have been exerted in favour of a railway company. How it is that the inquests on violent deaths occurring in collieries and on railways should be conducted in such a dissimilar manner, and with such different results, is a matter which imperiously demands enquiry, as well as the prompt and efficient remedy. It is an undeniable fact that, although the Inspection Act has been productive of some good, and has induced a decided improvement in the management and working of coal mines, it has signally failed in diminishing the number of lives annually lost in our collieries. It is, however, but fair to acknowledge that during the last ten years the production of coal has been greatly increased, whilst the number of men killed has continued about the same. Yet, surely we ought not to remain content and passive witnesses to the slaughter of a thousand men annually, merely because that fearful sacrifice of human life has not been increased in proportion to the greater supply of coal; for even with this alleviation of the horrible evil, there remains more than enough of woe and wretchedness arising from, in many cases, preventable causes to entitle the sufferers to the continued and indefatigable exertions of all who can truly estimate the vast importance of this subject, as it relates not only to the interests of humanity, but also as it affects the continued prosperity of our commerce and manufactures.

For many years past we have ever and anon directed the attention of our readers to the mode of conducting inquests on persons killed in mines, and have not shrunk from boldly expressing our dissatisfaction with it. No attempt has been made by our legislators to improve the laws, and despite of all remonstrance their conductors continue in their old course. It has appeared to us that, if the conductors of the local and metropolitan press would but sedulously watch these proceedings, and undeviatingly give free expression to their opinions, we should soon see a change for the better, and be able to discover whether the failure of the Inspection Act is to be attributed to this cause, or to some other, and thus be enabled to demand such parliamentary interference as may be necessary to remove this hideous evil, which for the last ten years has deprived the community of the lives of 10,000 men, whose labour is essential not only to the prosperity, but even to the very existence of our trade and commerce.

The explosion to which we have alluded occurred on Saturday morning last, in the Morfa Colliery, situated near Port Talbot, and about six miles east of Neath. It is one of the largest collieries in South Wales, and is generally reputed to be one of the best ventilated and most ably conducted mines in the district. It belongs to Mr. H. H. VIVIAN, the M.P. for the county, and the senior partner in the firm of VIVIAN and SONS, the great copper smelters of Swansea. The manager, or colliery viewer, is Mr. GRAY, a gentleman of great practical experience, who has occupied his present position ever since the works first commenced. So far, therefore, as general character goes, everything is in the favour of the owner and manager, which is greatly strengthened by the known wealth, high position, and great influence possessed by the former. Under such circumstances we fear for the result of the inquest. The appalling fact of no less than 38 men having been killed by an explosion of fire-damp in this mine is a strong-argument would that it were an imperative-reason why the enquiry into the cause of this fatality should be pursued with inflexible impartiality and with an honest desire to arrive at a true verdict. But human nature is weak, and never more weak than when men are placed in the jury box at a colliery inquest.

It has occasionally been rumoured that the ventilation in this notoriously dangerous mine was not so good as its necessities required, and that its high character was solely derived from contrasting its works with other and less dangerous collieries in the district. This way of estimating the efficiency of the ventilation is common among the working colliers, and passes current among overmen, and with persons uninformed on the subject. That it is a delusion and a snare of the most perilous description there cannot be a doubt. Our faith in the truth of this rumour has been strengthened by another, which has been industriously bruited abroad since the occurrence of the accident, to the effect that the explosion was caused by one of the men smoking a pipe in the explosive atmosphere in which he was working.

We deeply regret that anyone should have had recourse to such a stale manoeuvre in order to prejudice the public mind. Even should it be true, it is obvious that there has been a most serious infraction of the law in permitting men to work in a fiery atmosphere; and that, instead of exonerating the owner and manager from blame, it proves their criminality. The attempt to attribute the cause of the accident to its hapless victims has always appeared to us as ungenerous and unjust, the more especially so as those who originate such reports know right well that they have no other proof to adduce for them than gratuitous assumption.

This lamentable accident unequivocally and loudly demands a strict, thorough, and impartial investigation. Experience tells us that this is almost hopeless. We shall wait with patience for the result. Should it show the futility of our fears, and by its verdict remove the stigma that has so long been attached to Coroner's Inquests, we shall have some hope that the day is not far distant when the collier can work in comparative safety, and his life shall be considered as of equal value with those of his fellow countrymen.

BLAST-HEATING APPARATUS.—In order more effectually to heat the blast in pipes before passing it into the blast-furnace, Mr. W. H. Gannett, of Middlebrook-on-Tees, has patented some improvements, which are alike applicable with ordinary fuel, or with the waste gases generated in the furnace. He constructs a double stove, with internal pipes, having a division wall separating it longitudinally into two distinct stoves, each having a separate fire-grate or combustion chamber. There is an aperture in the division wall, which is opened or closed by any convenient means. He makes the heating pipes with portions of their substance to project from the internal surface, or the internal surface may be corrugated, or he puts stays across the interior of the pipes from side to side. These projections will have the effect of splitting up or disturbing the blast, and preventing it from passing through the pipes in a body, and will, consequently, cause the heat to be more intimately conveyed to the air which it is intended to heat, and the stays will also tend to preserve the shape of the pipes when heated. He prefers to place a pair of these stoves opposite each tuyere-house of the furnace, so as to deliver the blast direct, or nearly so, to the tuyeres, the two outlet-pipes from a pair of stoves having previously been allowed to converge into one pipe by preference outside such pair of stoves. When ordinary fuel is used, the stoves are fired alternately. When the waste gases are used for heating the blast, they may be conveyed to the combustion chambers of the stoves in any convenient manner, and the two stoves may be worked either concurrently or alternately.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.—Just 40 years since, M. Fourneyron commenced a series of experiments in water-power which resulted in his invention of the turbine, or horizontal water-wheel. Since that period considerable improvements have been made in the turbine by different persons, the chief and most useful having been effected by Mr. Schiele, of this city, whose ingenious applications of mechanical curves seem to have been fully adapted by him for the production of this form of motive-power. One form of his arrangement for supplying power we have recently seen (working the bellows of a powerful organ) at the residence of a citizen of Manchester, where the impression was given that if all the results achieved by Mr. Schiele be equally successful, a new feature will be rapidly developed in applying water-power, especially in cases where a small amount of power may be required at regular periods; as in the case of working the bellows of organs, driving small lathes, fans for ventilation, printing and other presses, sewing machines, washing machines, &c. In the house referred to, a water-wheel 4 ft. in diameter, consuming 15 gallons of high-pressure water per minute, formerly employed to work the bellows of an organ in the drawing room over the cellar wherein the water-power was produced, has been replaced by a turbine only 1½ ft. in diameter, with a 3-in. case 1½ ft. in wide, supplied by a ¾-in. pipe, and consuming less than a gallon of water per minute. An ingenious and yet very simple economical regulator, invented by Mr. Eccleston, organ builder, of this city, works in connection with the apparatus just mentioned, by means of which the organist may easily supply his instrument with the required wind by simply turning a handle near the organ. By availing themselves of the ample supply of high-pressure water secured to the city by our Corporation, all persons using machines requiring a small amount of power appear now to have supplied to them by this invention the means of working their machines with no trouble and at a trifling

cost; while at the same time this kind of turbine appears to be equally well adapted for turning large mills and works, even when they require several hundreds of horses' power. Orders are now being executed by Messrs. Schiele and Co. for the construction of 50 small turbines, to be used as direct-action fans (the turbine and fan being on one spindle) for the production of the new gas obtained from petroleum. Several powerful turbines will shortly be at work in this locality, when our readers will be able to see and judge of the extraordinary yet simple effect of this new water-engine, which seems to be equally adapted for the requirements of the sewing machine, a lady's bodice, the washing machine and mangle in the laundry, or the hydraulic press and hoist in our huge warehouses. In fact, wherever our Corporation waterworks will enable persons to turn a water-tap, and thus to supply at a moment's notice the power required, these machines will be available; while all the risk from fire and the cost and trouble of steam-boilers and engines will be avoided.—*Manchester Guardian.*

LAND AND ENGINEERING SURVEYING.

It frequently happens that the progress of a student is very much impeded from its being assumed that he already knows that which he does not, and it is to the unsatisfactory knowledge thus acquired that we may trace the fact that many who display considerable ability when every artificial aid is within their reach, are utterly helpless if a single instrument or formula be missing; they only know that by certain operations, which they perform quite mechanically, certain results are obtained, but are totally ignorant of the principles involved; it is probable that these observations apply very forcibly to works on surveying. In the volume before us,* however, there is nothing to justify complaint upon this point, the author having given abundant evidence that he can descend to the level of his reader's comprehension, even if far below the datum line, and gradually lead the way to higher ground, until a considerable elevation is reached. Mr. Merritt observes that to be a perfect surveyor one should be well qualified in the knowledge of arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, algebra, logarithms, and decimals, and be thoroughly acquainted with the most eminent authors on mathematics; and, although he does not attempt to make his book a substitute for all others, he certainly gives ample particulars to enable the student to help himself, and to fully comprehend the information furnished in the subsequent portion of the treatise. The chapter on logarithms is better calculated to render their use and application readily understood than any we have seen. The principles of geometry are next explained in the same lucid manner, and we believe that from the few dozen pages of geometrical instruction contained in the book the general reader will acquire such knowledge as will entitle him to lay some claim to competency. Having placed the student in possession of the foundation to work upon, he then proceeds to give the requisite instruction in land and engineering surveying proper. The mode of proceeding previous to commencing a survey is explained, and the chain and mode of using it are described. The field-book, and the rules for making entries in it, the taking of offsets, and the surveyor's duties, are next considered, and the student throughout is taught to rely upon judgment rather than memory. The manner in which appliances are given appears to be effective and attractive—the problem is given, and the mode of solving it then carefully explained. The succeeding chapters are devoted to levelling, calculating quantities generally for estimates, the description and use of instruments in surveying and plotting, and tables for various calculations, and we do not hesitate to say that the student who properly uses the book will be well able to understand the most intricate parts of the science, and to comprehend with the greatest facility whatever oral instruction may be given him by the surveyor under whom his studies are pursued. The work is one of which every student should at once possess himself, and from which even many in practice may derive valuable information.

* "A Practical Treatise on the Science of Land and Engineering Surveying, Levelling, Estimating Quantities, &c., with a general description of the instruments required." By H. S. MERRITT. London: Spon, Bickersbury.

CHEMISTRY IN THE ARTS—RIGHTS OF INVENTORS.

We have already alluded to the completion of the third part of the new edition of Chemical Technology,* and now propose giving a brief outline of the principal articles, that the valuable nature of the information contained may be readily understood. Before doing so, however, we shall epitomise the authors' views with regard to patent laws and the rights of inventors, the publication of which will, we believe, do much to remove the impression that the granting of patents should cease, and prove that there are just grounds for extending rather than diminishing the privileges offered to inventors. They remark that they have included plans, which have been tried on a large scale without success, but observe that in many instances the idea involved in the process is excellent, and the failure has often arisen from lack of means than from deficiency of theoretical knowledge. They quote Mr. Robert Stephenson's remark that "the plans which are feasible to-day would have been considered impracticable a few years ago, from the absence of skilled workmen and the want of suitable appliances," and continue that where they have criticised any of these plans it has been done in an unfriendly spirit, as they have made their remarks with a feeling of sympathy in the disappointments which inventors so often encounter: their ideas may one day germinate, and the authors are glad to give them currency.

After combating the illiberal views of Sir W. Armstrong and Mr. Ricardo, they remind us that so great an advocate of free trade as Mr. J. S. Mill has said that "the condemnation of monopolies ought not to extend to patents, by which the originator of an improved process is permitted to enjoy for a limited period the exclusive privilege of using his own improvement. This is not making the commodity dear for his benefit, but merely postponing a part of the increased cheapness which the public owe to the inventor, in order to compensate and reward him for the service. That he ought to be both compensated and rewarded for it will not be denied, and also that if all were at once allowed to avail themselves of his ingenuity, without having shared the labours or the expenses which he had to incur in bringing his ideas into a practical shape, either such expenses and labours would be undergone by nobody except by very opulent or very public-spirited persons, or the State must put a value on the service rendered by an inventor, and make him a pecuniary grant. This has been done in some instances, and may be done without inconvenience in cases of very conspicuous public benefit; but in general an exclusive privilege of temporary duration is preferable, because it leaves nothing to anyone's discretion—because the reward conferred by it depends upon the invention being found useful, and the greater the usefulness the greater the reward—and because it is paid by the very persons to whom the service is rendered, the consumers of the commodity." They allude to the obvious anomaly, that our own rates are exorbitant, whilst the United States can sell to an inventor his patent for 7½, and France, not proverbially liberal in these matters, can do the same thing for 4½, and continue that we might, one would think, do yet a little more in the way of facilitating the efforts of inventors. We have the honour to commend the authors' views on patent rights to afford an evidence that the processes described are explained in a manner calculated to lead to their further development, and that with respect to those which have hitherto proved unsuccessful they have striven to point out the features which hold out the ultimate success rather than to seek its defects. The work may, consequently, be profitably consulted all who are desirous of promoting progress, and they may be well assured that they will receive ample information to enable them to ascertain the path most likely to lead to success.

The portions of the work before us treat, as we have already remarked, of the manufacture and applications of acids, alkalis, and salts. The first article contains an elaborate account of sulphur and the products obtainable from it. The sources of native sulphur, its extraction and purification, and the manufacture of roll sulphur and flowers of sulphur having been disposed of, the history of the manufacture of sulphur from pyrites is given, and there is also a valuable series of analysis of pyrites. Mr. Lee's process of obtaining sulphur from alkali waste is next referred to, which is interesting, as proving the large profit that is to be anticipated from the judicious treatment of poor copper ores, which are raised in enormous quantities, yet scarcely worth sending to market for the latter product. The subjoined estimate is for the conversion of 100 tons of pyrites, averaging 35 to 40 per cent. of sulphur and 2 per cent. of copper:—

Dr.—100 tons of pyrites at 13s.....	£ 65 0 0
60 tons of coal at 12s.....	0 72 0
Carriage of sulphur to port, and weight lost.....	0 36 0
Labour.....	20 0 0=£167 0 0
Cr.—Produce 30 tons of sulphur at 5s. 10s.....	£165 0 0
2 tons of copper at 80s.....	160 0 0= 325 0 0

Showing a nett profit of£168 0 0

The three succeeding articles are devoted to the consideration of sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, and bisulphide of carbon, each being ably and exhaustively treated; and we have next an interesting chapter on common salt, sea salt, and chloride of sodium. In the treatise on soda, which follows it, there is an admirable historical notice of the production of soda from common salt. The process suggested by Duhamel in 1737, by Fairbairn in 1778, and those of the several other inventors who have turned their attention to this branch of industry, are in turn referred to, and Mr. Gossage's Chronology of the Soda Trade, than which we think it would, perhaps, be difficult to find a more complete proof of the importance of invention, and the value of inventors' efforts to the public, is given. In 1790 barilla and kelp were the raw materials used, but neither the quantity manufactured, nor the ruling prices are known. Two years after this Le Blanc's process was invented and applied in France. In 1814 crystals of soda were made from bleachers' residue, and, by Mr. Losh, from brine, the market price of soda crystals being then 60s. per ton. About 1823 Mr. Musprat's works commenced, and produced, probably, 100 tons per week of crystals and soda ash, the market price being 18s. per ton for the former, and 24s. per ton for the latter product. The price of the raw material at that time was—common salt, 15s.; sulphur, 8s.; lime, 18s.; and coal, 3s. per ton. In 1861 there were 50 works in operation in Great Britain using Le Blanc's process, producing in the aggregate about 5000 tons per week; the price of soda crystals being 4s. 10s. per ton, and of soda ash, 8s. The raw materials (in Lancashire) costing—common salt, 5s.; sulphur, from pyrites, 5s.; limestone, 6s. 6d.; and fuel, 6s. per ton.

Chlorine is the next article treated of, and the historical notice of the introduction of the bleaching compounds is highly interesting, and in the description of the processes, to the account of the uses made of the ores of manganese will, to the readers of the *Mining Journal*, be particularly attractive. The chapter on potash is very elaborate and instructive, considerably more than 100 pages being devoted to it; it is followed by able articles on iodine and bromine. These are followed by an excellent little treatise upon Alkalimetry, which, although occupying only some 30 pages, contains quite as much as most practical men require upon the subject. An elaborate article on Soap, followed by two shorter ones on Railway Grease and Glycerine, conclude the volume, which we do not doubt will meet with very extensive patronage. The whole of the processes described are amply elucidated by illustrative diagrams, and whilst all necessary labour has been given to make the treatise complete, there has evidently been no expense spared to secure the greatest possible exactness in the several hundred engravings which accompany them. The work is in every way excellent.

* "Chemical Technology; or Chemistry in its applications to the Arts and Manufactures." By THOMAS RICHARDSON, M.A., F.R.S., and HENRY WATTS, B.A., F.R.S. Vol. 1, Part 5, Nos. 1 and 2. London: Baillière.

LLANTWIT VADRE COLLIERY COMPANY.—The managing director of this company (Mr. J. Hoggood), having recently inspected the property, has issued a report as to its position and prospects. Referring to the 24-inch cylinder steam-engine which has lately been erected, it is stated there is no doubt that they made an excellent bargain in its purchase. The engine-house is well built, the drift is well sunk for want of lifting power, but the incessant rains had overcome the labours of the engine, kibbles sufficient impression could not be made in the water. When, however, the manager is supplied with the pumps he requires, he can empty the drift in three days, and keep it dry. For the conveyance of the coal a tramway can be easily made through

nearly level ground, to join the Mynydd branch of the South Wales line; consent of the various owners has been obtained, and the managing director was offered a contract to construct this tramroad for 1500l. He thinks he may assure the shareholders that the yield will be made of 40 tons of good house coal daily, within three months of the fixing of the pump lifts, and at a depth of 150 yards, which will be attained within six months the daily yield will be 200 tons.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

OCT. 22.—The two branches of the Coal Trade are not in so satisfactory a state as might be wished, but the difficulties under which each labourer are not the same. The house coal trade suffers from the present scarcity of vessels; and, as a natural result, coasting freights are going up, and business is checked. The only effectual remedy for this state of things is a change of wind and weather, and it is to be hoped that this will take place before long. There is an excellent demand for steam coal, and merchants are full of orders. The greatest trouble, however, is experienced in getting the men to turn out a sufficient quantity of coal, and many ascribe this policy to a determination on the part of the colliers to inconvenience their employers, and thereby force the latter to offer a further advance in wages. Taking this statement as correct, the policy adopted is hardly intelligible, and I am disposed to think that the men are not guilty of such an extraordinary proceeding. The increased demand will account, to a great extent, for the difficulty in executing orders; and the continued emigration must also be taken into consideration, as at many collieries there is a scarcity of hands. Many other circumstances might be mentioned which tend to show that even if the collieries were fully employed, the coal merchants would have more than they could do to keep pace with the demand. The Iron Trade remains in about the same state as mentioned in my report of last week. Makers are well supplied with orders, and there is no anxiety shown to accept new specifications. The present average quotation for bars is from 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s., f.o.b. Many are the surmises respecting the promised rise in wages in November, and the men at two or three of the works have declared that they will not be satisfied with a less advance than 15 per cent. I am enabled to state that the contemplated rise, by the majority of the masters, is 10 per cent.

Mr. Scott Russell has completed his arrangements with the trustees of the Marquis of Bute for the opening of an iron shipbuilding establishment at Cardiff. The site selected is a spot of ground near the mouth of the River Taff, and competent judges describe the spot as in every way suitable for a large shipbuilding yard. This is a matter of the greatest importance to Cardiff, and the fact that the negotiations have terminated successfully, has inaugurated a new era in the commercial history of the port. It is reported that Mr. Scott Russell has already entered into contracts for the construction of three iron ships, and therefore it may be fairly presumed that the building of the dock will be at once proceeded with.

At the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, the last examination and discharge sitting was held in re Thomas Thomas, Mynyddyswyn, colliery proprietor. Mr. Abbott, who appeared for the assignees, offered no opposition. Mr. Frost appeared on behalf of the creditors, and the bankrupt and several witnesses were examined by him in reference to the transfer of certain shares in the Ennarglyn Colliery, accommodation bills, &c. The sitting was further adjourned, and the question as to who should pay the costs of the adjournment was reserved.

At the Newport County Court, on Monday, before Judge Herbert, two cases of considerable importance to colliery proprietors were heard. The first was Whitson v. Rhodes; the plaintiff was the foreman mason at the Risca Colliery, and he claimed 9l. 15s. 3d., balance alleged to be due for contract and day-work. Several masons were employed under plaintiff, and their principal work was to arch the levels, raise accidents, falls, &c. Lader, the overman, had complete charge of the underground workings, and he had authority to make all contracts. Plaintiff was in the habit of taking some pieces of work by contract, and then the masons were paid by him. In the month of June it was discovered that the plaintiff had rendered the time of the men for day-work for more than he had paid them, and hence the dispute. The defendant also asserted that the contract work prices agreed on between plaintiff and Lader were exorbitant, and that collusion existed between them. The Judge, in delivering his decision, said it was quite clear that plaintiff had received money on account of the men's day-work, which he had not paid to them, and which was not really owing, therefore that must be deducted from the claim. The evidence showed that plaintiff could not satisfactorily explain his own accounts, and there appeared to be something akin to collusion between him and Lader. The latter was, however, an agent of the defendant, and the latter must be bound by what he had done. Verdict for 4l. 3s. 9d., and costs.—The second case was that of Brown v. Rhodes. Plaintiff was the deputy-overman, and he claimed 7l. wages due when dismissed, and 14l. (two months' wages) for dismissal without notice. The defendant attempted to show that he was not competent for his duty, and that he was only engaged by Lader because he was the latter's son-in-law. Plaintiff had an agreement with Lader that he was to have two months' notice if he was dismissed, and the rules of the colliery stated that only one month's notice was required. Judge Herbert held that Lader could not make contracts contrary to the rules, and he gave judgment for 14l. and costs.

The Swansea and Glamorgan Herald mentions, as a curious effect of the late earthquake, that the furnaceman employed at the Upper Cwmennan Pit, Aberdare Valley, was blown down two or three times, and the draught was so violent that it nearly blew out all the fire off the grate, and brought such a cloud of dust up the roadway as to cover the whole remaining fire. The furnaceman was slightly injured on the knee. The arrivals at Swansea include—the Undershaft from Chertsey, with 160 tons of iron ore for the Downlands Company; Acaia from Caldera, with 300 tons copper regulus, 70 tons ditto in 901 bags, 150 tons unwrought copper in bars, and 100 tons copper ore, for Messrs. H. Bath and Son; Lively from Llanon, with 95 tons copper ore; Ocean King from Caldera, with 610 tons copper ore for Messrs. Williams and Co.; Tamar from Alcantara, with 127 tons of silver ore for Messrs. Dillwyn and Co.

TERRIFIC COLLIERY EXPLOSION—THIRTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.—The whole district of South Wales was on Saturday thrown into a state of the greatest excitement, consequent upon a rumour being current that a serious colliery explosion had occurred at Margam. The reports in circulation were of the most exaggerated character, one being to the effect that 150 lives had been sacrificed, whilst many other workmen had been dreadfully burned and burnt. Happily this proved incorrect; but it is our painful duty to record that thirty-eight lives have been lost, many wives and families rendered almost penniless, and a great destruction of property resulted. The pit in which this terrible explosion occurred is one of the largest in South Wales. It is situated in the parish of Margam, Glamorganshire, about three miles from the Port Talbot station, and about eight from Neath. It is on the estate of Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county, but is leased to, and worked by, the Messrs. H. H. Vivian and Co., Mr. Pendarvis Vivian being the resident partner. The Morfa Colliery, as we have already stated, is one of the largest in the whole of South Wales; and, to convey to our readers some idea of its size and importance, we may state that generally there are about 600 men employed therein or dependent thereon. The underground workings literally extend for miles, and there are about 600 tons of coal worked per day, which are shipped either to Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Neath, or Swansea. The coal is of bituminous quality, being part of what is known as the south crop of the Vale of Neath coal basin, the northern crop being the well-known and highly-prized steam-coal of Aberdare. The pit is between 110 and 120 fms. deep, some of the levels being as much as 900 yards from the shaft. The colliery is what is generally known as a "fiery" nature, and, therefore, requiring the greatest care and caution in the working, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, nothing seems to have been left undone which capital could supply or engineering skill suggest to provide for the safety of the large number of men daily at work—in fact, the chief aim of the proprietors and the agent has been to guard against accidents of the fearfully terrific nature which we have now to record. We believe we are correct in stating that two fatal accidents, though of minor extent, have occurred in this pit within the past eight or ten years; one, some eight years ago, when sixteen lives were lost, and the second about three years ago, when four workmen were killed. These accidents naturally led to an earnest desire on the part of the proprietors to prevent their recurrence, and Mr. Vivian has been known on more than one occasion to stationary to his general manager, Mr. William Gray (a bachelor and more experienced viewer than whom does not exist in the kingdom). "Spare no expense anywhere, wherever the cost, let no accident happen, if it can be possibly avoided." The colliery is ventilated by means of a furnace—there are two shafts, the up-cast and the down-cast—and from what we can ascertain, considering the immense extent of the workings, is admirably ventilated; but, in order to add still greater security, the colliery was worked entirely with locked safety-lamps. The distressing accident to which we now allude occurred shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, at which time there were about 400 workmen in the colliery. The immediate scene of the explosion was the west side of the 9-ft. seam, which is about 200 yards from the bottom of the shaft. There were forty-three men and boys working in the heading at the time of the explosion, thirty-eight of whom have perished, either from the effects of burns or the equally fatal flood. It was not long before the great majority of those in the pit were able to make their escape, and were brought up in safety, and never were there warmer greetings between the rescued and their friends, and many were the sincere, deep-felt, and devotional ejaculations of "Thank God" and "God be blessed," which escaped the lips of a wife or mother as she beheld her husband or son once more after such a painful suspense. The other parts of the pit seem but slightly, if at all, injured by the explosion; but the old 9-ft. vein has been most completely destroyed—door and airways blown down, whilst there are such extensive falls of roof and rubbish as to render it exceedingly difficult to reach the bodies of the immured; in fact, the whole of the timber in this heading had to be re-set and brattice carried before the bodies could be got at. The foul gases, or choke-damp, having partially cleared off, many noble fellows volunteered to go down into the pit to render what assistance they could to their dead and dying comrades. A gang of colliers from the Cwmavon Colliery deserve especial mention for their heroic acts; they bravely faced danger, and in one or two instances risked their lives to rescue the nearly-expiring sufferers, and happily their exertions were crowned with success. Mr. Wm. Gray, the manager, was in the heading when the explosion occurred. He was rendered senseless by the gas, but in a few moments recovered consciousness, and, risking personal danger and even death, heroically laboured to bring some of the poor fellows to a place of safety, and one or two were unquestionably saved through his instrumentality. It was only by being forcibly carried out of the heading that Mr. Gray could be compelled to give up his work, and when brought out of the pit was scarcely able to walk. It is almost needless to say that the poor fellows received every assistance that could be rendered them, both by Dr. Fritchard, surgeon of the works, and Dr. Russell, of Cwmavon. Mr. Thomas Evans, the Government Inspector of South Wales, was on the spot within a few hours of the explosion, and instantly entered the pit, and rendered valuable service by his cool and collected judgment and practical experience.

A brief description of the underground workings, and the mode of ventilation, will not be out of place. The colliery, as previously stated, is situated within about two miles to Port Talbot Station, and there is a branch line from the pit to join the South Wales. There are two shafts—the up-cast and the down-cast, about 240 yards apart, and the 24-in. cylinder steam-engine, yet universally approved of, furnace method. After descending the shaft, the roads to the various workings branch off, and there is a drift of about 4000 yards following the dip of the coal. From the bottom of the drift the old 9-ft. vein workings are to the west, and extend for a considerable distance under the sea. The explosion took place in this old 9-ft.

vein, and there were 43 men and boys employed there at the time. The number at work in the whole colliery on Saturday morning was about 400.

The colliery lies on the south crop of the Vale of Neath Basin, and the coal is of a bituminous character. As might be imagined from the character of the coal, and its nearness to the sea, a large quantity of gas is given off, and the colliery has always been considered a very fiery one. The restrictions imposed by the proprietors and managers on the workmen showed that they were fully aware of this fact, and it must be admitted that, so far as colliery rules go, more stringent regulations could not possibly prevail than at Morfa. One of the rules enacted that there was a fine for finding a pipe in possession of one of the workmen underground, and yet, with all these precautions, it is rumored that the men were so reckless as to smoke in the absence of the underground agents. Locked safety-lamps were exclusively used, and the greatest attention was paid to this department; in fact, it is only right to state that the Morfa Pit had quite a reputation for good management.

As regards the ventilation, the furnace system was adopted, as previously stated, and "splitting" was extensively carried out. It will be remembered that at the Illec inquest, Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. Thomas Evans, Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for the South Western and South Wales districts, strongly recommended splitting, or dividing the air into distinct currents, and they gave it as their decided opinion that had that plan been adopted at Illec, the fatal effects of the fearful explosion there would have been materially lessened. The correctness of this opinion has been proved beyond a doubt by the result of the explosion on Saturday. The gas fired in the old 9-foot seam, and it does not appear that it extended beyond that particular vein. Had it not been that splitting was carried out, it is very probable that the fire would have reached other parts of the colliery, and it is quite clear that the after-damp would have made its way to all the surrounding workings.

PORT TALBOT, THURSDAY—(Latest Particulars).—The work of recovering the remaining bodies is being proceeded with vigorously, and gangs or shifts of men are continually at work, day and night. The falls are so extensive in the old 9-foot seam that it is expected it will take some days before the remaining bodies are recovered. Messrs. Vivian and Co., the proprietors of the colliery, and Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, M.P., Margam-park, have provided the bereaved families with every necessary comfort, and several local subscription lists have already been opened on their behalf. It is believed that an appeal will be made to public charity, and, if such should be the case, there is no doubt that it will be liberally responded to. The inquest was formally opened on Monday afternoon, at the police-office, Aberavon, before Mr. Cuthbertson, coroner for the district, and a respectable jury: Mr. Edward Jones, Mayor of Aberavon, being elected foreman. After viewing the bodies that had been got out of the pit the enquiry was adjourned. As it was quite uncertain when the remaining bodies would be found, no fixed day was named to adjourn to, and the jury are to be again communicated with when more bodies are recovered. The total number killed and missing is 38, and there are ten not yet found.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

OCT. 22.—There is nothing new in the general position of the Coal Trade; we ought, however, when noticing last week the state of the export trade in coal, to have remarked that the trade coastwise during the past month had been considerably augmented, so that the increase on this head very nearly balanced the decrease in the amount of exports. This, therefore, shows that the trade is not so bad as might be supposed by looking at the exports. The Iron Trade continues good and prosperous in all its branches, and in connection with it we may mention the lamented death of one of the oldest members of the trade, the late Mr. George Hawks, of Redheigh, Gateshead, who was interred yesterday, amid general mourning. He was until lately one of the active managers of the large works in Gateshead, known by the name of Hawks and Crawshaw's, where the iron trade is carried on extensively in most of its branches. The funeral was a public one, attended by riflemen, the corporate bodies, by the agents and workmen belonging to the firm, and also by large numbers of the general inhabitants of Gateshead, the deceased being held in universal esteem and respect.

Some disturbances have taken place lately among the pitmen at various collieries in South and West Durham, the cause of which does not as yet appear very clear. At the extensive collieries of Messrs. Joicey the men turned out a few days ago, their demand being an advance of score price, but as no notice had been given as to ceasing work, some of the men were arrested and committed to prison; and on Tuesday four of these—J. Green, J. Fairleigh, J. Humble, and J. Dodd, were brought before the magistrates, at Chester-le-Street. Ultimately, however, a compromise was effected, the men agreeing to return to work on the understanding that Mr. Joicey shall send his view, or some other competent person, to inspect the work, when should an advance be deemed fair and reasonable it will be given. It is well that in this case this course has been taken, as it will in all probability lead to a satisfactory issue, which strikes seldom, if ever, do. Another case of dispute has arisen at the collieries of Messrs. Lowe, the matter here having reference to the appointment of some one to weigh the coals on behalf of the men. Owing to this misunderstanding, between 400 and 500 men are out, which is much to be deplored, as this is a very unwise course on the part of the men in order to settle their differences. Late on Tuesday night last a large number of constables left Durham for the scene of the strike, in order to check any mischief which was apprehended, and several of the conspicuous leaders of the movement were taken into custody, the ground for this being the unthinking conduct of the men in leaving work without giving any notice. These men were examined on Wednesday before a bench of magistrates. An application was made at the commencement of the case for an adjournment, in order that the defendants might be able to prepare their defence, which was objected to by the prosecution. The men expressed a strong determination not to return to work until their demands were conceded. It was ultimately agreed that the case should be adjourned, to give the defendants an opportunity of obtaining evidence, and to prepare their defence.

At the inquest on George James, who was killed at the Lundhill Colliery, it appeared that on the night of the explosion he with his father went into the lamp-cabin for their lamps, and received from Matthew Littlewood, the night deputy lamp-keeper, three of Stephenson's lamps.—John Smith, underground viewer, said the lamp-keeper, in giving out the lamps, was not doing his duty, as it was not in proper working order.—Littlewood proved to receiving the lamps from Geo. Downend for the night-men. Among them were the lamps he delivered to the deceased and his father. The lamps were jacked when he received them from Downend, and nothing had been done to them between his receiving and giving them out. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against George Downend, the lamp-keeper.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

OCT. 22.—There is no new phase in the Iron Trade in either of the great districts of this county. Orders come in steadily, but not as was to have been expected with the pressure that was experienced when prices were low, and a rise appeared probable. There are orders in hand for some weeks to come, and the steady additions made to them keep the trade sound. Coal is in active demand, and the price high, and labour is fully employed; in fact, the production of iron and coal is limited by the extent to which men will work, for, unfortunately, too many only profit by higher wages to drink more and work less, though a great portion are more prudent. The hardware trades are improving steadily and continuously. The demand for tinned and japanned goods for winter purposes is active, and for padlocks there is an extremely brisk trade. In other branches, particularly gas-tubes, the orders are large, and the workmen busy, and in scarcely any trade is there a scarcity of employment. In some branches, as the manufacture of corrugated iron and wrought hollow ware, orders are rather kept back, owing to the rise in iron, but this can be only temporary. The use of galvanised corrugated iron is immensely extending, especially in hot countries and in colonies, and the trade in wrought-iron utensils is a very growing one. On the whole, prospects are cheerful, and the late good harvest, and the gradual recovery of the cotton trade from its long depression, give hopes of a prosperous year after Christmas. Strikes of nailmakers, spade and shovel makers, and others exist, but it is hoped that the differences will be soon adjusted.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

OCT. 22.—The improvement which we have had to notice for the past few weeks in the Iron Trade of these counties still continues; and, according to prevalent opinion, it will continue to improve throughout the winter. The furnaces in the whole of these counties, with very few exceptions, are in full work, and the same may be said of our mills and forges. Pig-iron is in more active demand, and the iron trade is decidedly assuming a more healthy position. The Coal Trade is increasing in activity, and there are few—very few, indeed—who are able to work in our coal mines that need be longer out of work. The demand for coals for the London market is very good, and we learn that the supply at the present time is greater than has been known at this season of the year for several past winters. Some of the larger works are sending out the coals daily as fast as they can be got, and the smaller masters, who have not to depend upon contracts, find a ready market for their produce. The rates are very firm, and there is little difficulty in effecting sales. To Mr. Barrow, the extensive collierymaster of Staveley, belongs the honour of being the first to introduce in these counties the cheap workman's dinner, now so extensively adopted in Scotland. Near the Staveley station of the Midland Railway he has erected a very fine stone edifice, for the purpose of supplying cheap dinners, not only to his workmen, but to such of the general public who may avail themselves of the accommodation. It is calculated that a dinner consisting of soup, meat, and vegetables can be supplied for less than 6d., and to yield a working profit. The dining institute will also be furnished with a library and reading-room. There can be no doubt but that great numbers will take advantage of the cheap dinner system. Two persons have been selected to take the head of the management; and, in order that they may see the working of the Scotch system, he has sent them into Scotland at his own expense, purposely that they may acquire a thorough knowledge by actual observation.

We regret to have to report two examples of that cowardly form of ruffianism—the "threatening letter." The other day Mr. Henry Briggs, a coalowner, residing in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, who has had some trouble with his miners, received a missive warning him of a terrible fate. The men employed at one of the pits of the Kirkless Hall Company "struck" last week against a proposed reduction of their wages, and on Friday a notice was found posted at Ince, intimating that "the pistol was loaded" for the principal partner in the company, Mr. John Lancaster, and his brother, Mr. S. Lancaster. If innocent of these atrocious threats, the colliers employed by Mr. Briggs and the Kirkless Hall Company have ample opportunity of removing a stigma which for the present they must be content to bear.—It is satisfactory to find that at a delegate meeting of lock-outs, at Methley, on Monday, the Rev. G. S. Gossnell, speaking of the letter sent to Mr. Briggs, produced the identical document, and stated his satisfaction that the Miners' Union had taken up the question of this outrage, and had offered a reward of 10l. for the discovery of the scoundrel who had penned this scandalous epistle.

The inquest on the sufferers by the accident at the Califf Pit, Colseton, is fixed for Tuesday next. The bratticing has been carried about ¼ mile up the incline, and it is

anticipated that the men will be got out by Monday. The water has been greatly reduced, and Mr. Hedley, the Government Inspector for the district, will make a thorough inspection as soon as practicable.

The Gresley Wood and Swadincote Colliery Company commenced operations at their works near Moira, on Saturday, and celebrated the event by regalling upwards of 300 of their workpeople with dinner, which was well served, and much enjoyed by the colliers and others who partook of it. The toasts were well received, and heartily drunk.

The private company which was formed some time ago to work the Mill Town Lead Mine, Ashover, have been sinking to get to the vein, but as yet they have not succeeded in getting to it. They commenced with a capital of nearly 2000l., and it is anticipated that unless they meet with good work shortly they will have to call up further capital.

The mine stock and share market is moving a little, but the enquiries are confined to only a few favourite stocks. Gas, and water, and bank shares are advancing, and there is a better enquiry for Midland and Manchester Sheffield and Lancashire, than has been the case of late.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NAMAQUALAND.

Regarding the general geology of Namaqualand there is little to be said. From the Buffalo River to the banks of the Orange we may look upon as belonging to one formation—gneiss and schist, capped and overlaid by newer rocks, in a belt of country extending from the Schapp River at Spectakel, to the Orange River, west of Oucaap Drift. The passage of the gneiss into micaceous schist is gradual; indeed, there are few of the so-called schists that are not more or less of a gneissose character. In both granite veins are of frequent occurrence; but in the south, as about Concordia to Springbok Fontein it is always possible to draw a line of distinction between them and the gneiss, which is here of a very granitic character. The general granite mass, which probably underlies the gneiss, appear to be much nearer the surface in the southern portion of Namaqualand, although there it never appears to break through in any quantity, and is frequently penetrated by crystalline felspar rock. The stratified rocks which cap the hills over Schapp River Mine, and extend northwards to the west of Kook Fontein, increase in thickness as we approach the Orange River, where they form mountains almost as imposing as the Table Mountain of the Cape. The lower part of the series shows horizontal beds of sandstone or quartzite, perfectly resembling that of Table Mountain, and some hundreds of feet thick. Above these rest some dark shales and limestone bands; after which a few sandstone beds. Above these, again, there is a series of beds, about 1000 feet thick, all of which, except the lowest, can be seen in the steep face of the Neint Nababep Mountain, over the Orange River. The lowest beds are reddish and white shales, of a soft marly character, visible at two or three places in the gullies at the mountain foot; above these is a succession of thick limestone bands, with slaty shales between: the united thickness of the limestone bands amounts to 350 feet. The limestone is of a very peculiar character, nearly black, scarcely, if at all, crystalline, dense and compact, when struck ringing like an anvil, or a slab of compact greenstone; its weathered surface is rough, covered with projecting lines, which have been mistaken for fossils, and described as corals and tracks of birds, but are merely owing to a difference of texture, which has caused some parts to corrode and wear away faster than others. The beds of limestone in the altered schists referred to, occurring in the neighbourhood of Numies and Kodos, though in mineral character resembling those of Table Mountain, must be of a very different age, and occupy a position far lower in the series. On the borders of Bushmanland limestone is represented by a thick crust of red calcareous sands, frequently cemented into a hard mass by strings and veins of carbonate of lime.

THE MINES—SPRINGBOK.—Springbok Fontein was the first mine worked in this part of South Africa. Trials have been made so long back as the year 1685, by Governor Van der Stel and his party, in different places, but without much success. Trials were again made by Colonel Gordon and Lieut. Paterson in 1779, but their success must have been small. Though the existence of large quantities of copper ore was well known for upwards of a century and a half, it attracted little attention, and it was only in 1852 that work was commenced by Messrs. Phillips and King, who purchased nearly every farm through which the transport road to the shipping port (Hondeklip Bay) passes, and built substantial road stations at the different stages. The indication at Springbok Fontein (where the present village is situated) is at the base of a hill, rising about 600 feet above the plain. Before being broken into it exhibited a mass of rusty-brown rock, of a somewhat semi-circular form, about 160 yards in greatest breadth. The lower or southern portion consisted of very slightly-altered granite, or rather very granitic gneiss, showing little trace of copper. The upper part, on the other hand, consisted of highly-altered and mineralised gneiss, with an abundant copper stain, not superficial, but penetrating far into the decomposed rock. In addition to this were several veins of red copper ore, showing at the surface of the ground. The northern side of the indication is bounded by very hard quartzose gneiss, frequently passing into pure quartz. In this, which forms the greater part of the hill above, no trace of copper is to be seen. The ores met with are chiefly red ore, from 40 to 70 per cent.; black ore, 40 per cent.; brown, blue, and green silicates, massive or crystallised, usually mixed up with rocky matrix, and then averaging 12 to 25 per cent. The red ore is the most abundant, occurring in irregular veins, from 1 in. to 1 ft., or more, in thickness, and usually not more than a few feet in length. For convenience of reference, the tabular form of synonyms is subjoined. Each ore is supposed to be free of all rocks and impurities, which in practice is hardly ever the case, so that an ore may contain 45 per cent. copper, and yet the samples for export will seldom yield above 30 per cent. I may here state that the Springbok Mine, together with all other mines which belonged to Messrs. Phillips and King, have now changed to the Cape Copper Mining Company, and are scarcely, if at all, worked.

SULPHURETS OF COPPER AND IRON.	
Copper pyrites, yellow ore, yellow copper	31 to 34 per cent.
Purple copper, peacock ore, variegated ore	61 to 65 "
Grey ore, grey sulphuret, lead grey ore, about	65 "
DIOXIDE OF COPPER.	
Red oxide, suboxide, ruby copper	88 "
Red oxide with native copper	89 to 90 "
DECOMPOSED AND OXIDISED SULPHURETS.	
Black ore, black oxide	40 "
Blue ore, with some sulphuret of copper, any	50 "
Red ore near the surface, about	45 to 50 "
Soft friable red ore, purple ore decomposed	60 to 72 "
Black ore, with kernels of copper pyrites	35 to 40 "
Coated yellow ore	24 to 37 "
SILICATES AND CARBONATES.	
Green silicate, crystallised, diopside	50 "
Blue silicate, the purer variety, chrysocolla	20 to 40 "
Green carbonate, malachite (very rare here)	65 to 70 "
Brown, green, and blue silicates, and greens of various sorts, usually containing a large admixture of rock	12 to 25 "

Most of the poorer ores are improved by veins of the crystallised silicate, which brings them up 2 or 3 per cent. The larger pit in the Springbok Mine is worked in four terraces, or steps, rising with the slope of the hill, the greatest depth from the surface being about 30 ft.; the average depth of the whole would not exceed 20 ft. The veins of ore are not numerous as we enter this pit from the eastward. On the left a shaft has been sunk for 30 or 40 ft. on two nearly vertical veins of lead ore, 1 to 7 in. in thickness. The veins of ore are best developed at the junction of the second and third terraces, and fine veins may be seen going down into the floors of the third terrace. The fourth terrace, forming the extreme western end of the pit, is crossed by good veins of soft earthy red ore. About 30 yards west of this the indication seems to end in a point; but the ground is covered with so much debris that it is not easy to see the mode in which the termination takes place. A deep shaft near the eastern entrance of the large pit on the southern margin of the indication shows ore in abundance all the way. This and a shaft at Ookiep (the mine next described) made the finest display of ore in Namaqualand, some portions of Kodos Mine (now abandoned), perhaps, excepted. An open level or cross-cut on the east side shows very little copper, but is crossed by veins of very magnetic iron. The indication seems gradually to fade away in this direction. In two deep wells sunk near the forges no trace of copper was found. In the loose debris on the surface of the indication, and near, rounded lumps of red copper are not uncommon. Gold is found in small quantities, usually in the blue silicates.

OOKIEP (the mine at present most extensively worked, with good returns by the Cape Copper Mining Company) is situated on a flat about five miles north of Springbok Fontein. It consists of a small patch of decomposed gneiss, with green copper stain, and red ore showing at the surface in several places, particularly in the western end. When surveyed in 1856 a small shaft, about three yards deep, afforded a splendid display of ore. Since that time time it has continued to a depth of from 80 to 100 feet, carrying ore all along. The ore is chiefly black ore, often with a nucleus or included specks of copper pyrites, 37° or 40°. In a shaft east of this the ore was much less abundant. The eastern end of the indication seems generally poor, showing too much iron. The indication is definitely bounded on three sides by hard granitic gneiss. On the east side it is covered with

debris, but does not, probably, extend more than about 30 yards beyond the eastern shaft.

SPECTAKEL MINE (next of importance to Ookiep, also worked by the Cape Copper Mining Company) is situated on the Buffalo River, about 20 miles from Springbok. The indication is of a triangular form, the length on each side being about 180 or 200 yards. It is only in the southern part that it appears to contain copper in any quantity. The rock is here, as usual, more or less decomposed granitic gneiss. In this there are large irregular bosses of harder, almost unaltered, rocks, and into them the copper seldom if ever penetrates. A continuous band of similar barren rock seems to form the limit of the indication to the south, except at the west extremity, where the copper seems to occur in this also. The work here is carried on, as at Springbok, by quarrying away the entire rock. Two large pits have been sunk on the west end, and here most of the copper has been found. The stone is much harder here than at Springbok, and the copper veins are further apart, which necessitates the removal of very large quantities of rock.

At no great depth, brown, green, and blue silicates are very abundant, the last often containing specks of gold; red ore is also abundant (oxide of iron and copper). In the west pit, where the ground is very hard, there are some fine veins of purple copper, of 65 per cent. At a small shaft, sunk just outside the property of the Cape Copper Mining Company, the ore passed at a small depth into purple and rich brown sulphurets, the veins small, and the granite matrix intensely hard. This shaft seems to mark pretty well the eastern limit of the copper. Nearly all the ores of Spectakel, found at the surface, appear to be the result of decomposition, the ore having been originally purple copper, of from 60 to 65 per cent. If we suppose the latter to lose all its sulphur, the copper to be changed into suboxide, and the iron into peroxide, as appears to have been the case, the resulting oxide of copper and iron ought to contain of copper about 72 per cent., which is far above what we find it generally to give. The only way in which we can account for the deficiency is by supposing that a large proportion of the oxide of copper has gone over to the silica of the decomposing felspar, to form these silicates of copper, which we usually find surrounding this ore near the surface. This deficiency, however, only exists near the surface, for if we follow these ores to a certain depth we find that they become very soft and friable, with a sort of crystalline fracture, and these show the full percentage of copper they ought, theoretically, to possess—72 per cent.

NABABEEP (Cape Copper Mining Company) is situated about 8 miles north-west of Springbok. The indication consists of altered gneiss, and more or less crystalline felspar-mica rocks, in some places looking like a trap, in others having a very schistose appearance. The principal show of copper was at the extreme west end, where veins of red ore appeared at the surface. Here three openings have been made, and a good deal of excellent ore obtained. At NababEEP, brown compact ore, with green silicate veins and red ore, occur; also black oxide and black-coated pyrites, the latter much mixed up with its rocky matrix.

CONCORDIA.—These mines belonged to the Namaqua Mining Company, and are now, though not extensively, worked by M. von Schlecht. The mining station is well laid out, at the head of a large broad plain, from which the chief mine, Hester Maria, is situated about 1½ mile, east-south-east, in a small hill of gneiss, of a very granitic character. The indication was singularly narrow, in no place more than 3 or 4 yards across, but very straight and decided, being traceable for 200 yards in the direction a little north of east. The shafts were sunk through decomposed gneiss, containing some red, green, and brown ores, with a large amount of black oxide, for 20 or 30 feet. At this depth, the red and brown ores began to disappear; black oxide and black-coated pyrites were found in large quantities; but immediately below this the gneiss was succeeded by a hard, massive, grey, crystalline felspar rock. In this crystalline rock an immense vein of copper pyrites was met with, which appeared to descend in a vertical direction, and had so much the appearance of an ordinary lode. Whether the ore will run together at a greater depth remains to be seen. Besides copper pyrites, very rich purple ore (64 per cent.) occurs in this mine. Red oxide, or suboxide of copper, and native copper also occur, but sparingly. Fine green silicates, crystallised silicates, or diopside, and occasionally on these malachite, or green carbonate—a rare mineral in Namaqualand. Sulphuret of molybdenum also occurs in small patches. At the west end the veins of ore in the gneiss seemed to split up in two or three branches, and will probably soon disappear.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

We have a few additions to make to the paragraph devoted last week to the report of the Prefect of the Hérault on the mineral wealth of that department. The researches for copper mineral made in the hamlet of Cazilhac, in the commune of Riols, by M. Sompayrac, and which had been suspended in consequence of differences which had arisen between that gentleman and M. de Bonne, will, probably, be now resumed, and conducted with expedition, as M. de Bonne has just ceded all his rights to M. Sompayrac, and has desisted from the competing application for a concession which he had presented. It is to be hoped that the new works of M. Sompayrac will lead to such results that no further opposition will be offered to the concession which he has solicited, and the papers relating to which have long been in the hands of the Government. An application for a concession of an ironstone mine has been presented by M. Harel, who has discovered a bearing at the foot of the old volcano of Courbezon, near Bédarieux. Difficulties of form have not enabled the Administration to accede to the demand at present, but M. Harel has not, for all that, renounced his project, and continues his researches, exploring at the present time a bearing of a certain importance. The researches for lignite undertaken by M. Baldy, near Clermont, are not much more advanced than they were last year; nevertheless, they are continued. An attack has been made by an English company on veins of galena and copper in the neighbourhood of Pradal and Lamalou; an application for a concession has been presented, but has been referred back in order to make it regular.

Although the sale has a little slackened at Havre, Chilean copper continues its upward movement, and purchases cannot be made below 92l. per ton; Lake Superior, Minnesota mark, has made 110l. Former prices are maintained at Paris, Chilean making 90l., English 95l., and Lake Superior 108l. per ton. At Hamburg the demand has sensibly improved, as well for ordinary descriptions as for fine qualities. Cologne has displayed a tendency to rise, and as at Berlin the purchases made to meet the wants of consumption are tolerably numerous, holders obtain easily the prices demanded. The enquiry for tin on the Amsterdam and Rotterdam markets has been feeble; some small lots have changed hands at 70s. to 71s. The Paris market has been quiet, with a downward tendency; Banca has last quoted 189l.; Detroit, 194l., and English, 116l. per ton. The article has been almost wholly neglected at Hamburg, where prices are only nominal; and it is the same with Berlin and Cologne, where only small quantities have been dealt in, at previously quoted rates, to meet the requirements of consumption. There is little animation in lead; nevertheless, it is remarked that on the German markets the demand is more active, and that prices display a tendency to rise. Affairs remain without importance at Paris; French and Spanish in saumons making 21l. 4s. to 21l. 6s.; while rolled and in pipes makes 22l. 16s. to 23l. per ton. Rough zinc has fallen at Paris from 19l. 12s. to 19l. 4s.; rolled maintains itself at 24l. 16s. per ton. At Hamburg there has been a slight revival, after a rather long check in affairs. The business done at Breslau has been effected on terms showing a reduction on preceding rates.

The committee of French coalowners has issued a report, in which it is argued that in 1862 the Government made cheering progress in developing its plans for the improvement of the internal communications of France. After having referred to various railway and canal works to support its views, the committee adds:—"As regards the coal basin of the Gard, its products must, doubtless, continue to be disposed of in a great measure on the Mediterranean littoral; at the same time, it is not without interest in connection with its future development that the basin should be able to run off its products towards the central departments of France. The Brionde and Alais Railway, conceived definitely to the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company, will fill up the only gap of any importance which checked an expansion in the movement of the coal of the Gard basin. This line will assist, also, in running off towards the South the coal of the Brasseac basin, and will thus favour the development of a demand for it. As regards the central part of France, a recent decree authorised the execution of a branch line to connect the St. Etienne coal basin with the Moulins and Montluçon line. At present the basin can only move its products over ordinary roads; but, as soon as it possesses railway communication, it will certainly take a higher position among the coal districts of France. The Aubin basin, which hitherto could only forward its products by the St. Christophe and Montauban Railway, has, by the opening of a line from Brives to the Lot, in November, 1862, been put in communication with the departments of the south-west of France; and the coal of this rich basin can in future sustain an advantageous competition in those departments with that of England. The Graissessac basin, under the influence of the railway which unites it to Béziers, and by consequence to Cette and the Mediterranean littoral, has greatly expanded its production; thus, while in 1860 the extraction did not exceed 69,400 tons, in 1861 it reached 103,000 tons, and 117,100 tons in 1862,—so that, it nearly doubled in three years. It may, then, be observed that the measures adopted in principle by the Government to facilitate at all points of the territory the movement of combustible minerals have received in a great measure their execution, and that already very important results have been realised. To prove this, it will be sufficient to remark that, notwithstanding the deplorable events in America, and the inevitable influence which those events have exerted in Europe, the coal production of France has not ceased to increase. In 1859 that production amounted to 7,600,000 tons, in 1860 it was 8,039,000 tons, in 1861 it rose further to 8,400,000 tons, and, finally, in 1862 it appears to have reached a total of 9,400,000 tons. It is worthy of remark that this increase in the production has not caused prices to fall materially. Thus the average price at the pit's mouth was 9s. 7d. per ton in 1860, 9s. 8d. per ton in 1861, and 9s. 6d. per ton in 1862. These nearly stationary figures show that the consumption has kept pace with the production." So much for 1862. With respect to the more immediate present, it may be noted that an important revival has appeared in the coal trade of the Pas-de-Calais, and in the collieries of the Nord, Mons, and Charleroi. In the Pas-de-Calais the orders received for deliveries to be made this winter promise well; these deliveries have commenced, and considerable contracts have either been concluded or are in course of adjustment. The stocks on hand are ex-

travelling light, and freight on the canals are rising in consequence of the scarcity of boats, while prices are firm, with a tendency to rise. The Pau-de-Calais, which produced 900,000 tons of coal in 1861-2, yielded 1,100,000 tons in 1862-3. In 1859 the production was 560,000 tons, so that it has been doubled in four years, through the opening of additional workings, and the stimulus of railway communication. The production will probably increase still further on the completion of the Amiens and Rouen Railway, now in course of construction, and the extension of a recently-conceded line from Bully-Grenoy and La Bassée to Lille. The reader will probably by this time have had enough of coal, and will wish to hear something about iron. Well, at St. Dizier, prices have shown rather less firmness, as in some of the principal establishments of the group the orders on the books are on the point of being completely executed, and producers prefer to make some slight concessions to buyers, in order to maintain activity in their operations. Transactions are noted in pig at 41. 10s. per ton, but only some firms have offered their products on these terms. Among the last quotations the following may be noted:—Rolled iron, from charcoal-made pig, 91. 5s.; mixed iron, 81. 10s.; special iron, 91. 12s.; first-class, with a scale of 5s. per class; sheets, 101. 5s. first-class, with a scale of 10s. per class; machine, 91. 10s.; 101. (No. 21); and 101. 4s. per ton (No. 20). These quotations are, however, the lowest at which business has been done, and they have not been universally, or even generally, adopted. In fact, the prices of most houses have not varied. The slight depression which has prevailed at St. Dizier is confined to that point, Paris being very firm, as well as Havre, while at the first-named important centre (Paris) a rise is even talked of in coke-made iron. Supplies of wood for the production of charcoal have generally been laid in at a slight reduction as compared with 1862.

To turn to Belgium. The Government recently put in adjudication ten locomotives, in two lots, one of which has been adjudged to the Sclasin and the other to the Couillet works. The Pauwels Company has secured a contract for 14,000 tons of rails (to be delivered without a guarantee as to their duration), required by the Ruzschuck and Varna Railway Company. The firm of Messrs. Dorlodot Brothers has obtained a share of this contract, and the remainder has been distributed among the Thy-le-Château, Couillet, and Châtelet Companies. Extension of works is still the order of the day in Belgium. This is the case with the already large establishments of Messrs. Dorlodot, while at Châtelet a new engine, of 20-horse power, is being constructed, at Acoz a pig hammer has been erected, and twenty puddling-furnaces are in course of construction at the two named establishments. A commission appointed at a meeting of Belgian foreign ministers, held at Brussels a week or two since, is composed of MM. Dupont, Bouquenois, Dalmagne, and Pastor; its object is to consider the desirability of forming a Metallurgical Bureau, or, in other words, a regular market for metals and coal. At Liège prices are more and more firmly sustained. A contract for 4000 tons of iron, of which 2000 tons are for Germany, has been concluded at a slight rise. At Charleroi, the long-talked-of rise has become an accomplished fact, and has been adopted in every department—pig, iron, and plates. Fresh orders have been received during the last few days. No. 3 casting pig made 31. 14s. to 31. 16s.; No. 4, ditto, 31. 15s.; No. 5, ditto, 41.; No. 2, ditto, 41. 5s.; and No. 1, ditto, 41. 10s. per ton taken at the works; refining pig (hard iron, first quality) 31. 4s., and ordinary qualities 31. 2s. per ton for immediate delivery (on these latter terms, however, transactions are concluded with some difficulty); merchants' iron, No. 1, first class, 61. 8s. to 71. 12s. per ton, with proportionate prices for other classes; plates, first quality for boilers, 101. to 101. 4s.; ditto, for bridges and reservoirs, 91. 8s. The Montigny-sur-Sambre Blast-furnaces and Rolling Works Company has just been authorised to raise additional share capital to the extent of 40,000l., and also to contract a loan (under the form of obligations) for a further sum of 40,000l.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

BRONFLOYD.—The balance-sheet issued preparatory to the quarterly general meeting, to be held on Monday next, shows:—

Dr.—Balance, June 30	£1273 11 11	
111 tons of lead ore sold	1454 15 1=	£2738 7 0
Cr.—Fifth quarterly dividend	£ 625 0 0	
Working costs and charges (3 months) ..	844 8 5	
Cash and bill in hand	1258 18 7=	£2738 7 0

The usual dividend of 25s. per cent. per annum, will be declared.

SILVER VEIN.—A sampling of three parcels of silver ore, computed at 12, 10, and 8 tons respectively, was made at this mine this week, and realised 41. 16s., 37. 5s. 6d., and 31. 5s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt. The usual weekly report from the agent will be found in another column.

A company has been formed on the Cost-book System for working a new mining set, of more than ordinary promise, in the parish of Okehampton, under the title of the **DEVON COPPER MINE**. The set is an extensive one, and lies about 2½ miles west and south of Okehampton, and about ½ mile off the Tavistock road. The grant is from the Duchy at 1-18th dues; and, being on waste land, no land damages will have to be paid. It is intended at first to conduct the operations on an economical scale as is consistent with thoroughly proving one's mastery over the mine, which has been opened upon 100 fms., varying in size from 12 to 24 ft. wide, and presenting an appearance at surface of an extraordinary nature. It is composed of a splendid zone, black and yellow copper ore, and native copper; fine capel, and large quantities of mende, with yellow intermixed. A great advantage for speedy and cheap development is afforded by the presence of a never-failing and highly manageable water-power within 20 fms. of the shaft, which is now sinking by the side of the lode, where it is 18 ft. wide, composed of gossan and black yellow ore. It is already considered of commercial value; and presenting, as it does, much unusual appearance at surface, it seems to lend to the undertaking a general aspect of more than ordinary promise. The matter is in good hands, such as will guarantee a speedy and economical trial.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—The reports of this valuable property are being daily confirmed. The new lode in bottom of the Guide shaft is improving, and the deep adit level will, ere long, be communicated to the shaft. The new water wheel will be put to work in the course of a few days, when Castley's shaft will be drained, and operations commenced to raise excellent quality tin stuff. The mine never looked better than at present.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—The 65 is very much improved, and if it continues to do so there will soon be a valuable piece of ground opened at this point. The slopes in back of this level are worth 1½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks, the north part producing both grey and black copper ores of rich quality. The shaft is just down to the 80, and, as the lode has improved in size and productiveness in sinking, the driving of this level is regarded with much interest.

ROARING WATER MINE.—A box of ores has reached the office from this mine during the past week that exceed in richness anything before produced. The captain states nothing was ever seen like it in the mine before. It is a rich silver-grey ore. The last assay made from this (Great) lode was found to contain 90 per cent. of copper, and 75 oz. of silver to the ton. These specimens are far richer. The ores have been examined by practical judges, and may be seen at the office.

AT OKEL TON there has been a great improvement this week in the 50 and the 60 ft. levels east. The former has been valued at 8 to 10 tons per fathom, and the latter at 6 tons. The 50 end, which is the pioneer, has been for the last 30 fathoms driven through a productive lode, which, it is estimated, will produce 120 tons of ore, at 41. per ton, during the last two months, from that level alone. The object now is to intersect this course of ore in the 65 and 80, from which a considerable distance behind; but now, as they are approaching, there are significant signs of the same course of ore being speedily intersected at these lower levels.

ST. JUST UNITED MINES.—It will be gratifying to the shareholders in this mine to learn that the new whin-engine went to work on Tuesday last, and that the additional stamps attached to the same will be in working order in a week; that the tramroad in the 40 is completed to the copper lode, and a bargain has been set to nine men on this lode, from which reports as to its character and value may shortly be anticipated.

CHIVERTON WHEEL ROSE.—This mine has been inspected during the week by a party of shareholders, who were highly pleased with the prospects. The engine will be erected at once, and the shaft sunk, so that no time may be lost in exploring under the gannell, when it is anticipated great discoveries will be made, the ore found in the adit dipping in that direction. At East Wheel Rose, as well as in other parts of Cornwall and Devon, the richest deposits of lead have been found under the beds of rivers.

AT SPEARNE CONSOLS, the 92 east, on the main lode, is opening good tin ground; the 128 is also producing good stones of tin, having a kindly appearance.

AT THE BOSCEAN MINES, Rowe's lode has been intersected in the 78, south of Brown's shaft, on the Guide lode, 20 in. wide, having a kindly appearance. The 66 east, the above lode, has opened good tin ground during the past month. The 40 east, on the Great Boscean lode, contains a fine 16 in. wide, worth 101. 10s. per ton.

THE GARDEN MINE is reported to be opening out well; the adit level, and the 14 and 24 ft. levels, on the Ranger lode, are producing good tin stuff.

CRELAKE.—We understand that the winze under the 86 ft. level east is improved, and is at present working 251. per fathom. The great object of the adventurers has been to discover the lode east of the lead lode, but it has not been met with; the heave, therefore, must be very great. The great north lode, when cut at the 24 ft. level, proved poor, and they are now driving the 62, which will be something of a trial. These are points for the future, and they do not expect much important change until they are proved. At the last meeting it was resolved to draw up the pumps and pit-work, and abandon the apparently unprofitable portion of the mine. This resolution was not acted upon, and the results already obtained, to some extent, prove the wisdom of continuing.

DOLFRYNOG.—The adjourned meeting of this company is convened for Thursday, when there will, probably, be some considerable struggle between the paid-up shareholders and the paying shareholders. It is rumoured that more than one of the directors possess no other qualification than that which their free shares give them; and the shareholders who have to pay calls complain that they should be asked to confer the power to make those calls upon those who will feel no burden, however heavy or frequent they may be. It is further rumoured that one of the directors, disqualified under clause 81, in March, although he is not stated to have ceased to hold his share-qualification, nor accepted any other office of profit under the company, nor to have participated in the profits of any contract with, or work done for, the company. This may account for his delay in explaining why the accounts were not audited by the auditor mentioned in the special Articles of Association. Those who live in glass houses cannot afford to throw stones. It is to be hoped that at the adjourned meeting, on Thursday, a large number of the shareholders who do pay calls will attend. The business comprises the reception of the auditor's report and the statement of accounts. The meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering the call to be made, and for considering the propriety of altering clause 35, of the company's special Articles of Association, that the meetings may be held half-yearly, instead of at the discretion of the directors, and of altering clause 30, that direct notice of all meetings, accompanied by balance-sheet and report, shall be given to each shareholder.

EAST POLBERRO MINE (St. Agnes).—The directors of this company in April last purchased the engine, plant, &c., and unexpired lease of Wheal Betsy and Blue Hills Mines, and commenced working the engine on Wheal Betsy in July. Since that time the number of men employed on the mines has been increased, three water stamping-mills have been set to work, and good returns of tin have been made. Several of the directors and the secretary have visited the mine, and a meeting of shareholders was held at the Griffin Inn, Halifax, on Monday, to receive the report of the directors, and also one from Capt. James Crase. Mr. William Garforth, of Halifax, presided. The directors expressed their satisfaction and confidence in the management of the mine and the progress which has been made. The report of the captain stated that since the engine had been set to work it had progressed very favourably. In the 10 ft. level of Wheal Betsy the lode is worth at least 301. per fathom, containing a solid leader of tin, 6 in. wide, and that in the 15 and 20 fathom levels the returns were very satisfactory, about 1001. worth of tin being nearly ready for sale. This report was confirmed by the captain of the Brea Mine who had inspected Wheal Betsy on the 16th. After the re-

ports had been submitted, the shareholders present at once took up the 3000 unallotted shares, and since the meeting many applications for shares have been received. It was decided to erect a 60-in. cylinder engine on the Blue Hills forthwith, and the secretary was instructed to write to the captain to prosecute the working of the mines vigorously. Votes of thanks to the directors and of confidence in the captain were passed, and the meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one, was brought to a close.

A new lead mine, with the curious title of the **GOLDEN SHOE** (a translation, we presume, of its Welsh name), is just introduced, in 3200 shares. A copy of the prospectus appears in our advertising columns, and we hear excellent reports of its capabilities to produce ore immediately, and to pay good dividends, as the result of a very moderate outlay. It is situated two miles from Holywell, in Flintshire, and adjoins the Kilnmore, Brynford Hall, and other well-known and established mines on the celebrated Milwr vein. Mr. Thomas Peirce, of Brynford Hall, &c., is the manager; and the office (one lately established for mining business) is unexceptionable. The district is highly important, being that of the celebrated Milwr Mines, which have yielded fabulous profits, and there are miles of unexplored ground rich in lead ores.

TOLVADEN.—A private letter from the mine states that the recent improvement holds as good as ever, and the shares are very firmly held in Cornwall, a great rise being anticipated.

PROSPER UNITED looks exceedingly well. The 70 west is still worth 2 tons per fathom, and a new winze just begun below this level 5 tons per fathom. At Hill's shaft the 60 west is worth 121. per fathom for tin, and the winze below the 60 fathom level 101. per fathom, and the 70 west 161. per fathom. The 60, east of Hosking's, is worth 61. per fathom. The returns are expected to be increased a good deal.

NEW ROSEWANE continues rich, the lode in the shaft, which is now more 6 fms. below the 58 ft. level, being estimated as worth from 1201. to 1401. per fathom for the length of the shaft (12 ft.). The sinking is suspended for a few days, while the men are putting in pitwork. The lode in the stopes in the 46 ft. level, west of shaft, is worth 401. per fathom, and looks likely to improve.

BRYNFORD HALL.—Grainger's is without any alteration. Davies's vein, west from Dunsford's sump, continues to yield nice saving stuff. Milwr vein is in the same promising state, full 1 yard wide, composed of a mixture of calamine, spar, and large lumps of ore. The tributaries have not drawn up any ore. The sinking of Page's shaft, 20 yards, will cost 1201., and 4 yards cross-cut to reach the level 241.—in all 1441.; this will enable us to work this part of the mine much more advantageously than before. I think a shock of electric fire in the shaft made it run in; the chain was broken all in pieces.

AT CARNSTOWN MINES, the 64 west contains a lode 20 in. wide, worth 151. per ton; price for driving 61. per fathom. The 76 is also opening tin ground; the lode in the end is 10 in. wide, worth 81. 10s. per fathom. The 30, east of Great Work Guide, is producing good stones of tin. Thirteen levels and cross-cuts are now driving for exploring new ground, several of which are opening up the eastern part of the set, which is very extensive.

ST. DAY UNITED has sold 46 tons of tin, which will leave a profit upon the four months' operations of upwards of 14001. There is a course of ore in the bottom of the mine for 70 fathoms in length.

MINING AND MACHINERY IN CALIFORNIA.—One of the most promising mining enterprises on the eastern slope, at the present time, is that of the **Real del Monte Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company**. They are putting up a mill, which will be second to none on this coast. Its cost will be about \$150,000. The location of the mill is described by a correspondent of the *Atlas* as a pleasant situation at the junction of Bodica Creek and Esmeralda Gulch, about two miles from the mines of Last Chance Hill. The main building is 160 by 60 ft., with an engine-room adjoining, 36 by 47 ft. The mill will have 30 stamps, with 24 of Wheeler's pans, and 12 separators. The rock, on reaching the mill, first passes under two ponderous stamps or "spallies," weighing 1700 lbs. each, working upon dies, enclosed by iron grating. These stamps have 3 ft. fall, and merely break the rock sufficiently fine to pass thence under the battery. The crushing apparatus is placed in front of the battery, and at a convenient elevation above it. The mill is capable of crushing about 45 tons of rock per day, and will be in full operation about the first of November next.

THE ENGINE.—The mill is to be driven by a beam-engine, having a cylinder 16 in. bore with 36-in. stroke, with balance-valves of the most approved style, and Winter's variable cut-off arrangement, which gives the engine the most perfect command of the steam, from the full stroke down to three-eighths. This engine has been built at the Miners' Foundry, where the finishing work is now being put upon it, and is one of the finest pieces of work in that line which has ever been turned out on the Pacific coast. In the design of this engine the gothic style of architecture has been generally observed. It is constructed upon a substantial foundation, 17 ft. long and 8½ ft. wide, securely ribbed and bolted. Two gothic arches rise from the centre of the foundation plate as supports for the beams, which are beautifully ornamented, and painted with Union emblems, among which appear at different points 18 brilliant stars, the whole surmounted with an elegant gilt eagle. In front of the engine is a convenient platform, from which two columns arise, the one on the left containing the throttle-valve, and that on the right the unhooking gear. They are so arranged that the engineer can readily work both at the same time, and also the engine by hand, without changing his position. One peculiarity deserving of especial attention connected with this engine is the arrangement of a rotary cam, or rock shaft, for working the valves. One important advantage claimed for this arrangement is that the valves may be opened and closed very quickly; another advantage grows out of the facility with which the exhaust-valve may be made to follow the steam valve at exactly the proper distance—a result impossible to be accurately obtained with a vibrating shaft. The rotation of the cam shaft is obtained by suspending the eccentric rod by a movable link attached to its centre. This, we believe, is the first time this motion has been applied to a steam-engine on this coast. The governor is conveniently arranged, is exactly balanced, and, running by a gear, is not liable to any possibility of irregularity in motion, and will throttle the engine at the slightest appreciable increase of speed. This machine was designed and draughted by Mr. J. M. Scott. The entire work, both in design and execution, reflects great credit upon the parties named. It will be driven by two tubular boilers each 16 ft. long and 50 in. in diameter. The balance-wheel, which is cast in sections, is 18 in. in diameter, and weighs about 5 tons. When this mill is in full operation our friends in Aurora will be able to point out to visitors in that region a mill and engine which in completeness and substantial finish will compare favourably with anything in Virginia City, not forgetting the famous Ophir, or justly-lauded Gould and Curry Mills. The Aurora lode, one of the company's consolidation claims, is in splendid working order. The lode has been opened out in chambers or tunnels, intersecting for the distance of 400 ft., by which means 100 tons can be taken from the mine daily. The lode is 16 in. wide, 16 to 18 ft. wide, all pay rock, and will average from \$125 to \$150 per ton. The richest of the ore taken from the mine is being sacked and reserved until the mill is ready for active operation. —*Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco.*

MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mining affairs during the past month have been by no means stagnant, and although in one or two isolated cases a little retrogression may be noticed, on the whole we may consider that a steady and satisfactory advance continues to be made. The mines actually at work are for the most part doing well, and some new discoveries of importance are announced. The rise in the price of copper is encouraging, and there is far less—indeed, almost none—of the spirit of wild speculation in mining matters that prevailed many months ago. Some severe lessons have been taught to speculators, and although things have, perhaps, not yet fully recovered that healthy tone which is desirable, we are more inclined to consider that there is a reaction in the opposite direction, and that capitalists are rather disposed to err from excess of caution than otherwise. There always must be a certain amount of risk attaching to mining speculations, but if legitimately followed out in this colony they are more likely to yield prizes than blanks in the long run. We were, we confess, somewhat surprised, during a recent conversation with a gentleman of large experience in mining, by an assertion which he made, to the effect that if the records of mining in South Australia were compiled, embracing all the mines that had ever been worked, and including all the outlay and all the returns, the result would show a greater amount of interest on the capital employed than has been yielded by any other investment in the colony. Operations are about to be resumed at Wheal Ellen, and with highly encouraging prospects. We have just seen about 4 tons of pig-lead, containing probably about 400 oz. of silver, and which was obtained from a pile of refuse which a man and a boy picked over and washed. The great Moonta and Wallaroo Mines continue to yield large quantities of good ore. The long-pending parliamentary enquiry into the title of the present occupants of the celebrated Moonta Mine to that property, and into the rival claims of some other parties, has closed, so far as taking evidence and hearing counsel are concerned. The terms of the report, we understand, have been decided, and it is rumoured that it is not favourable to the title of the present occupants, but it may be presumed that, unless a compromise should be agreed to, the battle will have to be fought out in the courts of law, in which case an appeal to the highest legal tribunals may be anticipated. The Yudanamatana Company's mines at Yudanamatana and Blinman are favourable. At the former the lodes appear to be holding good as the sinking is carried down, and the ground is said to be soft and good. The mine is, according to Capt. Anthony's report, looking better than it did last month. Good water has at last been reached in the well to the south of the mine. The Spring Creek Mine is yielding some magnificent ore, and also some of lower quality. The specimens of red oxide and ruby copper received from here are splendid. —*Adelaide Telegraph, Aug. 26.*

MINING JOURNEY ACROSS THE GREAT ANDES.—The silver mining districts of the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza are well described in the work of Major F. I. RICKARD, bearing the above title. Copies of the book may be obtained by post from the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, by forwarding 7s. 8d.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.—Before buying a mine share, read **TREVOR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING,"** written specially to demonstrate the real profits of mining, and to protect the unwary from the heavy losses awaiting all who engage in the pursuit without experience. The information it imparts has cost many a speculator hundreds of pounds. Per post 13 stamps.—21, Sun-street, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT MR. GRIFFITH, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. MR. GRIFFITH ADVISES AS TO THE RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, AND PROBABLE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS OF ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. FULLER AND CO. continue to BUY and SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon the usual commission.

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investment will find that mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public security, and pay dividends quarterly from 15% to 20 per cent. per annum. Progressive mines frequently advance hundreds per cent. in value.

Messrs. FULLER AND CO. having channels for the disposal of shares comprised in the miscellaneous list, invite the holders thereof to communicate with them; and having had upwards of 30 years' experience in the mining market, are prepared to purchase the shares for an early advance in price, and for becoming a safe and remunerative investment.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock. Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial, Cornwall.

TO LEAD SMELTERS.—The CORPORATION of the CITY of MANCHESTER is DESIROUS of RECEIVING TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY TONS of BLUE PIG LEAD. Specification and particulars may be obtained at the City Surveyor's Office, in the Town Hall. Samples to be sent on or before Saturday, the 31st October, and tenders to be delivered on Thursday, the 5th November.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, JOSH. HERON, Town Clerk. Town Hall, Manchester, October 16, 1863.

A GERMAN CHEMIST of PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the MANUFACTURE of IRON, and provided with the highest testimonials and recommendations, is DESIROUS of a SITUATION in an IRONWORK.—For full particulars, apply to "T. B.," 21, Canterbury-place, Lambeth-road.

QUARRY INSPECTION.—A PRACTICAL QUARRYMAN, who is well acquainted with all the quarries in North Wales, as well as several in Devonshire and Cornwall, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT SLATE QUARRIES, and to furnish truthful reports thereon. Highly respectable references given if required.—Address, "Quarryman," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SLATE QUARRY—TO CAPITALISTS, SOLICITORS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.—The ADVERTISER is DESIROUS of DISPOSING OF, on advantageous terms, a VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY in CAERNARVONSHIRE. Or would be happy to treat with a respectable party to form a limited liability company to work the same.—Address, WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTY with £5000 to JOIN other respectable persons in the OPENING of a FIRST-CLASS COLLIERY, situate in North Wales, close to the rail and sea. One-fourth interest will be given of the colliery plant and lease for the above amount. This is an opportunity of profitably investing capital seldom to be met with.—For further particulars, address "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.—WANTED, the ASSISTANCE of a SUITABLE PARTY, to FORM a LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, to WORK a VALUABLE COPPER MINE in MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES. Or the property would be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. FRITCHARD, MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, at the end of April next, a GENTLEMAN to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of an ESTATE in SOUTH WALES, of 4500 acres, lying well together. He must have a thorough knowledge of the general management of an estate, also of valuing timber, building, draining, &c., and be able to furnish unexceptionable testimonials as to character and ability, and to find security, if required. A married man without encumbrance preferred.—Address, with full particulars, Mr. REDDISH, solicitor, 27, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London, W.C.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of good character, having a knowledge of German and accounts, to PROCEED to SOME MINES in WESTPHALIA.—Address, stating salary expected, "J. C.," Moorgate-street Chambers, London.

MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE WANTED, rich in magnesia.—Address, Mr. R. E. BIRBY, mineral broker, 7, Norfolk-street, Manchester.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES WANTED.—Address, Mr. R. E. BIRBY, mineral broker, 7, Norfolk-street, Manchester.

NEW CORNISH LEAD AND COPPER MINES (LIMITED), CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.—WANTED, a good SECOND HAND or NEW STEAM ENGINE, from a 22 to a 25 in. cylinder, for hauling and crushing, to be erected on the mines complete.—Tenders to be sent, on or before the 30th instant, to Captain RICHARD DAVEN Great Consols, Tavistock, of whom further particulars can be had. Dated October 20, 1863.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—The ADVERTISER has COMPLETED an IMPROVEMENT in MACHINERY for MANUFACTURE of SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESIROUS of JOINING with a CAPITALIST to FURTHER the UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to Jno. KENDRICK, 20, Easy-row Birmingham.

ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a CRANE ENGINE, cylinder 8 in. diameter, and 16 in. stroke, with rope drum 5 ft. diameter and 3 ft. 4 in. long. New, and well adapted for an inclined plane working. To be seen at Durie Foundry, Leven, Fife.—Apply by letter, to "Engine," care of Messrs. ROBERTSON and SCOTT, advertising agents, Edinburgh.

FOR SALE, an excellent 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam.—Apply to Mr. HOLLOW, Lelant, Cornwall.

FOR SALE, 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARLEY, Salisbury, near Bristol.

RUBBON COAL AND IRON.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a BLAST FURNACE, with COKE OVENS, and every convenience, an abundant supply of superior ironstones, and sufficient coal. The shafts are near the furnace bank, and the quality of the materials is such as will produce either hot or cold blast pig-iron, fully equal to any in the kingdom, suitable for manufacturing into steel, armour plates, or for any other purpose where extra quality is required.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. EVAN JONES, Fencal, near Neabon.

WHEAL HOPE.—As some shareholders in this mine have had their SHARES FORFEITED, and also been sued for their calls, which is illegal, they are at once recommended to take steps for the recovery of the same, as shares can only be LEGALLY FORFEITED through the Stannary Court, on the Court-book: see a decision in the Chancery Court a few years since, which seems to be overlooked or unknown. Shares forfeited by the committee can be at any time claimed on the mine proving good, by payment of all calls due to that time. On the opening of the Courts there will be work for the long robes in recovery of the forfeited shares. Bennett's-hill, Doctor's Commons. LEX.

SOVEREIGN MINING COMPANY.—Perhaps some of the SHAREHOLDERS in this company, who, like myself, are dissatisfied with the proceedings of the directors, will FORWARD me THEIR ADDRESSES, that a correspondence may be entered into, which will enable us to fix on a plan whereby our money may be regained.—Address, "C.," Post-office, Auchinblae, N.B.

CARBERRY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors hereby give notice that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the company will be HELD at 59, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, on MONDAY, the 24th day of November, 1863, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and statement of accounts, and the transaction of the other ordinary business of the company. By order, EDWARD MORAN, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, October 17, 1863.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken's offices, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the expediency of dissolving the company, and, if deemed advisable so to do, of passing the necessary resolutions. Oct 7, 1863. By order of the Directors, DUNSFORD and RANKEN. MANCHESTER.

MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER. OFFICES.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER. SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at current market prices, on usual commission. Reliable advice and information given on all investments. A Monthly Circular, recommending first-class dividend and progressive mines, also shares in two or three "sint stock companies of undoubted value, may be had on application.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. J. H. Cock, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

MR. J. MANSFIELD SMITH, of 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., would CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the CAMBORNE, ILLOGAN, GWENAP, and REDRUTH DISTRICTS, as the only ones in which mining, energetically conducted, under the management of trustworthy and experienced agents, is certain of success.

J. MANSFIELD SMITH'S JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES SHARE PRICE LIST AND MINING CIRCULAR (sent post free on application) should be consulted by all persons desiring information on mining and other companies. It contains REPORTS on MINES, extracts of PROCEEDINGS of MEETINGS, abstracts of PROSPECTUSES of the principal NEW COMPANIES brought before the public, and a LIST of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE UNDERTAKINGS strongly recommended for purchase. The next number will contain special reports upon several mines in the above-named districts.

J. MANSFIELD SMITH most strongly recommends the purchase of TINCROFT, SETON, WEST SETON, WHEAL HARTLEY, ROSKEL, CHOPPY, NORTH DOLGOATH, and CAMBORNE VEAN shares, at present prices. Telegraphic orders to buy or sell shares punctually attended to. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

LEICESTER AND CO. (late Leicester, Brache, and Teague), CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, and GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES on ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT of VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remittance for £300, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c. Messrs. LEICESTER and CO. OFFER to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the profits of the company. For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO. SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

THE GOLDEN SHOE LEAD MINING COMPANY, IN THE PARISH OF HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE.

Incorporated and worked on the "Cort-Book Principle." In 3200 shares. £s. to be paid on application, and further £s. on allotment.

The committee of management will be chosen at the first general meeting of shareholders.

BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, No. 21, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

BROKER—William Ward, Esq., 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Thomas, No. 3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate-street.

PROSPECTUS.

This sett is held under Sir Pierce Mostyn, Bart., at the very moderate dues of 20s. per ton.

It is situated on the Holywell Mountain, and within two miles of the town of Holywell, where most extensive lead smelting works are carried on, and consequently a never-failing market for the produce of the mines can at all times be relied upon.

The district is remarkable for its productiveness, of which the mines adjoining and surrounding this sett—viz., The Milwr, Pant-y-rhedy, Clwt-Milla, Holywell Level, Cotta Ban, Caeu Mines, One Hundred Pound Vein, Gallep, Pant-y-Pydw, &c., afford abundant proof.

By reference to the plan it will be seen that this sett contains three of the most important lodes of the district, and from which immense riches have been obtained. The Milwr Mines alone have returned £350,000 profit, thus showing that the Milwr vein of itself, independently of the other rich lodes, is quite sufficient to warrant the most sanguine expectations of the great value of this property.

Lead mining is at all times conducted on a most inexpensive scale compared with tin and copper mining, especially in the district of the Haikin and Holywell mountains, where expensive steam-engines, &c., are seldom required; the natural drainage (as in the Golden Shoe Mine) from swallows, allowing the mines to be wrought to any depth without the aid of pumping-engines.

The great success attending all the mines in the Holywell district, the more recent being the—

Rhosomer, on an outlay of £800, has already returned in profits £48,000

£20,000, now selling at a market value of 15,000

Bryn Gwlog, now selling for 10,000

Long Lake 5,000

Billins 5,000

Justifies the assumption that the Golden Shoe Mine will in a few months take as prominent a position as any of the foregoing.

A considerable amount of work has already been done, and two shafts sunk to the bearing measures, and in the course of a few weeks returns of lead ore may be relied on. Thus, a very small further outlay is all that is wanted to make this mine second to no other in the neighbourhood.

The valuable services of the manager of the Milwr Mines have been secured, and from his intimate and thoroughly practical knowledge of the district, he is sanguine in being able to bring this property into a dividend-paying state on a further outlay of from £400 to £500; but if the returns of lead are equal to expectation it may not require half the amount to do so.

A large portion of the shares has already been applied for.

Applications for the shares to be made to the bankers of the company; to the broker, Mr. W. WARD; or to the secretary, accompanied by a payment of £s. per share. The allotments will be made as early as possible.

The following is the report of Capt. Pierce, the manager:—

Holywell, Oct. 19, 1863.—I have carefully examined the character of the veins which are running through the sett, which is situated at Cotta Mawr, adjoining the Holywell Mountain, in the parish of Holywell, county Flint. I consider this property a very valuable one, that can be worked with very little outlay, and to give dividends soon. The mines surrounding this sett are the Milwr, Brynford Hall, and Kilmorey on the east; the Pant-y-rhedy and Clwt Milla Mines, west; Holywell Level, Cotta Ban, and Caeu Mines, north; One Hundred Pound Vein, Gallep, Pant-y-Pydw, and Pant-y-Pydw, south. All the above mines are very rich and very profitable, and my opinion is that the Golden Shoe will be equal to any of them in a very short time, if it be worked in a proper manner. Two shafts have been sunk already, to the depth of 45 to 50 yards on the veins. I have not the least doubt that ore can be got from the shaft in three or four weeks, with two sets of men. Three east and west veins are running through it, viz., Milwr vein, Seven Stars vein, and Lucas's vein, or the Belli-Gwyn: £400 or £500 will open this mine into a good state, or perhaps one-half of the money may not be wanted before the mine will pay dividends. I have known this district from my infancy, and am well acquainted with all the veins it contains, which are rich in all parts where work has been done upon them.

Agent of Brynford Hall Mine.

The following relates to the mine adjoining, called Kilmorey, in 96 shares, selling at about £35 each.

EXTRACT RESPECTING THE KILMOREY MINE.

Chester, Oct. 20, 1863.—The Kilmorey mine is worked by the captain of the Brynford Hall (Capt. Pierce), in which an excellent discovery of ore has lately been made in the Old Milwr vein, which runs through the sett. They are continuing to get ore in good quantities (12 tons last sale); but, in consequence of want of air, have been obliged to commence sinking a new shaft on the vein, which, when completed, regular returns of ore and dividends may be expected. The proprietors are highly respectable, and the mine is worked in an excellent manner. (Signed) JOHN D. FARMER.

THE COALOWNERS' COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

A minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum is guaranteed.

Prospectuses, with full particulars of the property, and forms of application for the shares, may be obtained by applying at the company's offices, 95, Bishopgate-street Within, London, E.C.

By order of the Board of Trustees, ALLEN CARNE, Secy.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—The Trustees of the COAL OWNERS' COMPANY (LIMITED) are READY TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR DEBENTURES of this company at three years' date, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. Coupons for the interest, payable to bearer, are attached. By order of the Board of Trustees, ALLEN CARNE, Secy.

Offices, Crosby House, 95, Bishopgate-street Within, London, E.C.

THE CADER IDRIS SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862, which limits the liability of each member to the amount of his shares.

Capital, £20,000, in 20,000 shares, of £1 each.

£s. to be paid on application, £s. on allotment, and further calls, if necessary, of 2s. 6d. at intervals of not less than three months.

Upwards of 6000 shares have already been applied for.

DIRECTORS.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Esq., Hampstead. [Surrey]

ISAAC ABRAHAM, Esq., Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, and Carshalton.

THOMAS FRY, Esq., Liverpool.

JOHN HITCHEN, Esq., contractor and builder, Chester.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HARRIS, Esq., Wood-street, Cheapside.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, Esq., 83, Lombard-street, City.

JOHN FOTHERGILL, Esq., LL.B., Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park.

SOLICITOR—J. Perry Godfrey, Esq., 5, South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

BANKERS—London and Middlesex Bank, 21, Finch-lane.

OFFICIAL AUDITORS.

John Folland Lovering, Esq. (of the firm of Lovering and Minton), King-street, Cheapside, City, public accountants (and auditors to the National Provident Institution).

Stanley B. Bennett, Esq., London, E.C., public accountant.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—John G. Watson, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—5, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchasing and fully working the valuable and well-proved Cader Idris Slate and Slab Quarries, immediately adjoining the Corris Machynlleth and River Dovey Tramway, and by which company the produce is cheaply and speedily conveyed to the shipping port of Aberdovey. The property on which the quarries are opened consists of 130 acres, of which upwards of 30 acres are agriculturally employed, and worth about £30 per annum, and receivable by the company now formed. There is also a house suitable for the manager, worth £10 per annum, and the remainder of the land is taken up by the quarries, offices, buildings, yard, reservoir, &c.

The great feature, and a most desirable one, is there is no royalty whatever, and the dead rent for the whole remaining term of the lease—viz., upwards of 26 years—is only £50 per annum, and by letting off the agricultural land, &c., this will be reduced to about £13 per annum. The present lease is for 26 years, and the lease, together with the machinery, plant, &c., for £4500 in cash, and £1000 in fully paid-up shares. The machinery is very valuable, and comprises three water-wheels—viz., one 20 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., which has been recently thoroughly repaired; one 18 ft. by 2 ft., nearly new; and one quite new, 12 feet by 4 feet. There are seven circular sawing-machines complete; two patent planes complete, with drums, pulleys, shafting, gearing, and India rubber bands, &c.; incline drum and gear; water launders; patent weighing-machine complete, with tables; extensive and well-lighted buildings, and quantity of strong iron rails (double line), carried from the workings into the engine-house.

The vein of slate rock runs through the property nearly N.W. and S.E., and averages 25 yards in width. It has been well proved both for slates and slabs both here and in adjoining properties, and is the same that has been so profitably worked by several persons—more especially by the fortunate proprietor of the Aberllefenni noted quarry, which has helped to supply the London market for years past. It offers every facility for working by means of galleries; there is ample room for spoil or rubbish for any period, and no necessity for the (usual in many quarries) serious expense of pumping water.

From the annexed report of Mr. Cottingham, C. and M.E., it will be seen that the rock is of capital quality both for slates and slabs, and it is certain that so soon as the requisite capital is subscribed the company will be in a position to commence supplying the London and other markets with a first-rate article.

Any one acquainted with the trade well knows that the demand for slates and slabs far exceeds the supply, and contractors often have their patience tried severely before they can get their orders executed, and even then have to pay a very high rate for their slates and slabs. This undertaking is, therefore, more particularly introduced to their notice, as it is proposed by the promoters that those parties who become shareholders shall have the precedence of those who are not; and that one shareholder shall have the preference of another only in the same ratio as their relative holdings of shares are to each other.

If found necessary, the supply of water (which is at present quite sufficient) can be doubled at an expense of about £50, and a siding from the Corris tramway can be carried into the quarries at a further outlay of £250.

From the continued rise in the price of slates and slabs, owing to the demand exceeding the supply, a slate quarry under proper and economical management ought to be one of the most profitable investments extant (compare Col. Pennant's, Lord Palmerston's, and the late Ashton Smith's and others), and as it is the intention of the directors to be both diligent and cautious, they confidently recommend this undertaking to the public, feeling more than persuaded that good dividends will be the result of judicious outlay, more certainly than in other quarries in this district, inasmuch as the royalty in the others consists of or amounts to from 1-12th to 1-12th of the whole produce raised.

Applications for shares in the annexed form can be made to the bankers, brokers, or secretary, at the temporary offices of the company.

SHARES AND STOCK.

FREDERICK KING WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, November 5, at One o'clock, in lots, FIFTY fully paid-up £10 SHARES, KINGWOOD, CHRISTCHURCH, and BOURNEMOUTH RAILWAY COMPANY; £1661 5s. STOCK in the COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS OF ENGLAND; TEN £10 SHARES, fully paid-up, SWANAGE IRON COMPANY. Particulars and conditions of sale of E. H. HARRIS, Esq., solicitor, 22, Old Broad-street, E.C.; at the Mart; and at the auctioneer's office, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill.

SECURE INVESTMENT.

LIFE INTEREST IN £45,735 16s. CONSOLS AND REDUCED ANNUITIES, £8400 LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STOCK, and an ESTATE in the WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, now let on lease for £347 per annum—for the life of a gentleman now in his 33d year; together with THREE POLICIES OF ASSURANCE for £7100, effected in the office of the Solicitors and General Life Assurance.

FREDERICK KING has received instructions to **SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the Mart, on Thursday, the 5th day of November, 1863, at One o'clock precisely, in one lot, ONE-FOURTH EQUAL PART or SHARE for an EQUITABLE LIFE ESTATE or INTEREST in possession of and in the above MONIES, STOCK, and REAL ESTATE, payable during the life of a gentleman now in his 33d year. The whole property produces a present net income of about £2136, and is vested in two highly responsible trustees. Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. DAVENPORT and Co., solicitors, 55, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.; of Messrs. J. and W. GALLOWAY, solicitors, 12, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.; at the Mart; and at the auctioneer's office, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill.

VALENCIA SLATE SLAB QUARRIES, COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to **SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the Auction Mart, London, on Wednesday, October 28, at Twelve, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the EXTENSIVE QUARRIES and MILLS of the VALENCIA SLATE SLAB COMPANY, situated in the island of Valencia, County Kerry, Ireland. The works have been carried on by the present company for about 14 years, and a very large outlay has been made in opening the quarries, and in erecting the mills and the requisite machinery. The quarries are situated on the side of a mountain, about 420 ft. above the sea level, and an opening has been made for working about 120 ft. wide, running into the mountain to about the same depth, uncovering a succession of planes of slates of various widths. The slate rock lies most conveniently for working, at an angle of about 35°, and has a regular cleavage. The slabs are severed by wedges instead of by blasting, thus avoiding the large amount of waste occasioned by the latter process. The roof of the quarry is self-sustained, and is perfectly secure.

The quality of the slabs is now well known and appreciated, and are taken in large quantities by the principal merchants in London and elsewhere. They take a beautiful and permanent polish, are particularly valuable for enamelling, and unaffected injuriously by furnace heat, and are raised in larger sizes than from any other quarry. The waste from the slab blocks is made into roofing slates, for which there is ample local demand. The present yield is about 2000 tons of slate slabs annually, but by a comparatively small outlay in an extension of the workings this quantity may be doubled, the machinery at the mills being equal to prepare that quantity, and the demand at the present time being in excess of the capabilities of supply.

The mills are situated about 2½ miles from the quarries, are connected by a good road of easy descent, which is kept in repair principally at the expense of the county; but it is believed that every facility would be afforded by the Knight of Kerry, who is the freeholder, for laying down a tramway by the side of the present road, which would much lessen the cost of transit. The mills are most advantageously placed, being immediately contiguous to the pier at which vessels of 300 tons burden can load along side, and there are no pier dues nor wharfage payable. The harbour of Valencia is both safe and commodious, and freights to London are about the same as from the North Wales ports.

The buildings are well arranged, and substantially erected. They are fitted with sawing and planing machinery of the best description, fitted by Myth, of Limehouse; and there are overhead cranes, tramways, and every appliance for saving manual labour.

There is a plentiful supply of water for the purposes of the mills from a large open reservoir. The quarries and works are held on easy terms under an agreement for lease from the Knight of Kerry for a term of 27 years, commencing on January 1, 1864, determinable at the lessee's option on giving six months' notice. The lease, a draft of which may be seen prior to the sale at the office of the vendor's solicitors, will be granted by the Knight of Kerry direct to the purchaser.

The present company have expended upwards of 40,000l. upon the property. They have succeeded in establishing the reputation of, and a market for, the slabs, and have thoroughly proved the existence and uniform character of the slate, and the extent to which the workings may be carried; and they have supplied and fitted the most approved machinery for the preparation of the slate for market, and it is confidently believed that the works are now in a state that, with the personal attention of the owner, very profitable results may be anticipated.

The works may be viewed by cards only, which, with further particulars, may be had of Messrs. PALMER, NETTLESHIP, and ELAND, solicitors, 4, Trafalgar-square, W.C.; at the "Midland Counties Herald" Office, Birmingham; at the Gresham Hotel, Saville-street, Dublin; at the Railway Hotel, Killarney; at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; at the Mart, London; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, WEST BROMWICH.

COLLIERY, COLLIERY PLANT, and MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSES, COTTAGES, FARM BUILDINGS, RESIDENCES, PUBLIC BATHS, AND BUILDING LAND.

MESSRS. E. AND C. ROBINS will **SELL, BY AUCTION,** on Monday, the 24th day of November next, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, New-street, Birmingham, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other lots as may be determined upon, and subject to conditions to be produced:—

Lot 1.—THE HEATH COLLIERY, situated in the centre of WEST BROMWICH, lately working under arrangements with Messrs. Bagnall. THE PITS, surface ENGINES and BOILERS, WHARF, and surface COLLIERY PLANT, being in Queen-street and Pitt-street, near to the Dartmouth Hotel, and the MINES or MINERAL RIGHTS thereof which were reserved to the lord of the manor by the Inclosure Act, and extending under the surface allotments of various parties, containing 48 acres, or thereabouts.

THE MINES will include the UNGOTTEN THICK COAL, together with the LOWER MINES comprised within the area of the 48 acres, or thereabouts.

In the Queen-street and Pitt-street part of the property, both surface, containing 2 A. 2 R. 16 P., and mines thereunder belonging, and the COLLIERY BANK and PLANT, loading stage, weighing machine, stables, smiths and carpenters' shops, WINDING and PUMPING ENGINES, storehouses, and the manager's house and outbuildings, garden, and colliery offices form part of Lot 1.

Lot 2.—A 20 HORSE HIGH-PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, a 40 HORSE PUMPING ENGINE, with complete 10 in. pumps; a 34 HORSE WINDING ENGINE; and underground is a 16 HORSE PIT ENGINE, with the BOILERS and other arrangements.

Lot 3.—THE PUBLIC BATHS, and THREE DWELLING HOUSES, out offices, gardens, and land, situated in Pitt-street, in the occupation of Messrs. Rock, Bonhill, and Meek, adjoining to the premises of the Heath Colliery.

Lot 4.—THE DWELLING HOUSE, cow houses, stables, and part of the nursery gardens, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Rusker, situated at the corner of Bull-street and Pitt-street, and having a considerable frontage to each of the said streets.

Lot 5.—A PIECE OF BUILDING LAND, being part of the nursery gardens, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Rusker, having a frontage of 11 yards to Bull-street, at its junction with Walsall-street, containing about 484 square yards.

Lot 6.—A PIECE OF BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 11 yards to Pitt-street, and containing about 376 square yards.

Lot 7.—A PIECE OF BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 11 yards to Pitt-street, and containing about 380 square yards.

Lot 8.—THE LEWISHAM COLLIERY, in the Handwell-road and Crane's Hill-street, West Bromwich, lately working by Messrs. Bagnall; the PITS, ENGINE and BOILERS, hovel, offices, machine house, store-rooms, FOUR COTTAGES, stables and other out-buildings, and gardens and appurtenances, and TWO PIECES OF BUILDING LAND, one in the occupation of Mr. Stokes, and the other of Mr. Tyrrel, containing in the whole 5 A. 1 R. 34 P., together with the UNGOTTEN MINES thereunder in the THICK COAL, and the whole of the LOWER MINES and OTHER MEASURES.

Also, the UNGOTTEN MINES in the THICK COAL, and the whole of the LOWER MINES and OTHER MEASURES, or such MINERAL RIGHTS as are conveyed in respect thereof respectively, under the surface allotments of various parties, containing about 54 acres. The steam-power is a 28 HORSE ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS.

Lot 9.—A PIECE OF BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 33 yards to Crane's Hill-street, opposite the Lewisham Colliery, and containing about 1188 square yards.

Lot 10.—THE FARM HOUSE and FARM BUILDINGS, yard, and garden, and THREE PIECES OF LAND, in Hargate-lane, occupied by Mr. Tyrrel, and a COTTAGE and garden, occupied by Mr. Shearman, containing together 2 A. 1 R. 24 P., or thereabouts.

Lot 11.—THE VICTORIA COLLIERY, lately working by Messrs. Bagnall, situated near the Gunpowder Inn, West Bromwich, containing the PITS, STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, and other arrangements, with the surface and MINES under 2 A. 2 R. 6 P. of land, bounded by Dartmouth-street, Duke-street, and Earl-street, and the MINES or such MINERAL RIGHTS as are above mentioned in respect thereof, extending under the surface allotments of various parties, containing 27 acres, or thereabouts, bounded southwards by Dartmouth-street and Hargate-lane, and northward, eastward, and westward as far as such surface allotments extend. THE MINES will include the UNGOTTEN THICK COAL, and the LOWER MINES and OTHER MEASURES under the whole.

The steam-power is a 70 HORSE ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS.

Lot 12.—THE HOUSE, outbuildings, and garden, fronting to Dartmouth-street, or Dank's-lane, West Bromwich, occupied by Mrs. Maria Meek.

HALL STREET, OR BOWATER STREET.

Lot 13.—A PIECE OF BUILDING LAND, with 66 yards and upwards of frontage to Hall-street, about half way between Bromford-road, otherwise Moor-street, and Oak-road, and containing about 3246 square yards, which may be divided into five or more lots, if desired.

Printed particulars and plans may be had by applying to Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFREY, mining engineers, Midland-road, Derby; or Mr. STUBBS, solicitor, The Pheasant, Walsall; or Mr. G. B. NICHOLSON, office, West Bromwich; Messrs. FORD and GALE, solicitors, 3, Gray's Inn-square, London; Messrs. THURNE, land agents, 11, Great George-street, Westminster; Messrs. GRIFTHUIS and BLOKHAM, solicitors, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham; or E. and C. ROBINS, surveyors and auctioneers, Birmingham.

ELIGIBLE MINING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A VALUABLE IRON MINE GALE, called the CINDERFORD IRON MINE, containing about 240 acres, situated in Her Majesty's FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Where the pits would have to be sunk is only four miles from the shipping port, Bullo Pill, on the River Severn, and the South Wales Railway, which has a branch passing close by the spot on which the works may be erected, and on to the northern boundary of the Forest, where it will eventually form a junction with the projected line of railway from Moatmoor, through the Forest to Malvern, thus making a communication with the South Wales and Staffordshire districts.

The ore is a rich hematite, yielding a large percentage of metal, and is obtained from large cavities, some of which contain many thousands of tons of ore, and from its loose nature is got with very little expense, seldom requiring to be blasted.

It immediately adjoins the mine now being worked by Mr. Crawshaw, and on the deep side of it, where specimens of the ore may be seen.

For plans, sections, &c., apply at the Gavelier's office, Coleford; and for further particulars, where plans and sections will be shown on application, to Mr. D. GETHING, mining engineer, Blakeney; or to Mr. W. WATTS, coal agent, Park End, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

MESSRS. C. SCHIELE AND CO., ENGINEERS, PATENTERS, AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST AND VENTILATING ENGINES OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE STEAM ENGINES OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT MARINE VENTILATORS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT MINE VENTILATORS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT EXHAUSTERS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND FANS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND BLAST ENGINES OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT GOVERNOR OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT POWER MACHINERY OF 1860.

It having come to the knowledge of Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. that other parties are representing themselves as licensees and manufacturers of the above patented inventions, Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. beg to say that such representations are untrue; and further, that Mr. SCHIELE is the SOLE INVENTOR, and that his firm are the SOLE PATENTERS and the SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the ABOVE PATENTED INVENTIONS, and that any firm or company representing that they have a license for, or that they can manufacture or supply the same, are stating what is utterly and completely false.

Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. beg to intimate that the PATENTS SOLD TO MR. SCHUNCK by MR. SCHIELE ONLY COMPRISE MR. SCHIELE'S OLD PATENTS, taken out prior to 1860, and DO NOT INCLUDE ANY of the PATENTS ENUMERATED ABOVE, or MR. SCHIELE'S PATENT CRUSHING MILLS and HAMMERS of 1860, or Messrs. ORMEROD and SCHIELE'S STONE DRESSING MACHINES of 1862.

Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. further state that they have NO CONNECTION with ANY OTHER FIRM or COMPANY; and further, that Mr. SCHIELE never was a member of the North Moor Foundry Company, such company being composed of persons who were formerly in the employ of Mr. SCHIELE, and to whom Mr. SCHIELE granted licenses on royalty for his old Patent Fan of 1851, and Turbines of 1852 and 1855, and which licenses Mr. SCHIELE withdrew in January of this year.

Spinners, manufacturers, calico printers, bleachers, dyers, engineers, ironfounders, colliery proprietors, &c., desirous of having any of Mr. SCHIELE'S newest inventions, which are guaranteed to be much superior to and no infringement of Mr. SCHIELE'S patents, or any other English or foreign invention, and to which they have no resemblance whatever, are respectfully requested to apply to Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co., Clearance-buildings, Booth-street, Manchester.

N.B.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE INSTITUTED AGAINST ANY PERSON or PERSONS INFRINGING ANY of the ABOVE PATENTS.

SCHIELE'S PATENTS.

As the advertisements of Messrs. LEWIS, DARRSHIRE, and ASHWORTH, and the North Moor Foundry Company are calculated to mislead and to convey the impression that Mr. SCHIELE has sold to Mr. SCHUNCK all Mr. SCHIELE'S Patents for Turbine Water-Wheels, Fans, Centrifugal-Pumps, Blast and Ventilating Engines, Turbine Steam-Engines, Mine Ventilators, Exhausters, Governors, and Feed-Pumps, we feel bound to state that such is not the case, and that Mr. SCHUNCK and HIS LICENSEES are ONLY TO USE AND MANUFACTURE ARTICLES MADE UNDER MR. SCHIELE'S OLD PATENTS, taken out prior to 1860, which alone were sold to Mr. SCHUNCK, and have no interest whatever in the patented articles made by Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co., under their patents taken out subsequent to that date (see their advertisements). For the satisfaction of any person, we shall be glad to produce the deeds and copies of deeds carrying out the arrangements with Mr. SCHUNCK and the North Moor Foundry Company. The patented articles made by Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. are guaranteed by them to be no infringement whatever of Mr. SCHIELE'S old patents; and should Messrs. SCHIELE and Co.'s customers be threatened with proceedings by Mr. SCHUNCK, or the North Moor Foundry Company, they have only to communicate with us, who are instructed to defend all actions for alleged infringement, free of charge to customers.

ROBLEY AND SONS, Solicitors to Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. Clearance-buildings, Manchester, Sept. 28, 1863.

HIGHLY VALUABLE LANDS FOR A COLLIERY.

TO LET—WREXHAM AND RUABON COAL FIELD, DENBIGHSHIRE.—ALL THE SEAMS OF COAL in and under about TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, lying together between WREXHAM and RUABON, may be had ON LEASE, and a small part by purchase of the expectant royalties. The lands contain both the Wrexham and Ruabon coal seams. The Great Western Railway runs through a portion of them, partly on the level, and they also abut on the turnpike-road, near to both of which pits may be sunk for working, thereby giving unrivalled facilities for local sale and transit, north and south, and to Birkenhead for exportation.—Apply to Mr. WYATT, Bryntrilior Hall, near Wrexham; or to Mr. LOWE, C.E., Loft Wen, Wrexham.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST AND NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK,
has FOR SALE:—ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER 9 tons; ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WHIM ENGINE and cage, with BOILER 4½ tons; TWO 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINES, for winding or pumping; ONE CORNISH CRUSHER; ONE 30 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 9 ft. breast iron axle, sockets and rings; 60 fms. of 3 in. flat-rods, with pulleys.

MESSRS. W. DERRY AND CO., MINING MATERIAL
MERCHANTS, ST. AUUSTELL, respectfully inform the mining public that they have constantly ON SALE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING PLANT, in STEAM ENGINES, pitwork, and dressing appliances, which they are prepared to offer on very advantageous terms, and such will especially commend themselves to the projectors of new undertakings.—Applications to be addressed as above, or to the engineer of the company, Mr. W. H. GRAY, St. Austell.
Dated St. Austell, August 12, 1863.

DINAS FIRE-BRICKS.—MESSRS. FREDERICKS AND JENNER beg to offer these well-known bricks, either at their Dinas Bridge or at Works, and can safely recommend them as EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to FIRE-BRICKS MANUFACTURED, having the highest testimonials from the copper smelters and consumers in the world.—Full particulars, with testimonials, &c., can be had on application to their agent, Mr. GEORGE YORKE, Briton South Wales; the Dinas Bridge Brick Works, Glyn Neath; Kidwelly Brick Works, Kidwelly; or Messrs. EASTWOOD, Belvidere-road, London.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,
MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW, MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.
Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and every method of applying water-power for the above purposes.
The TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.
G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.
MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.
IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED either to WORK VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.
G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls (200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also, MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING MACHINES FOR DRIVING ADITS.

WASTE NO OIL.
STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS,
NOT LIABLE TO LEAK, AND ECONOMISE SPACE IN THE STORES:—
DIA. HEIGHT. DIA. HEIGHT. DIA. HEIGHT.
500 gallons 48 x 84 £10 10 0 75 gallons 27 x 42 £ 3 15 0
400 " 48 x 84 9 9 0 24 " 24 x 36 2 5 0
300 " 37 x 84 7 7 0 40 " 21 x 38 2 5 0
252 " 35 x 79 6 10 0 30 " 21 x 30 1 15 0
200 " 33 x 72 6 0 0 25 " 19 x 30 1 5 0
150 " 30 x 66 5 5 0 20 " 19 x 26 1 2 0
100 " 27 x 55 4 10 0 15 " 15 x 21 0 15 0
STRONG IRON BUCKETS:
3½ gallons 48. 6d. 3½ gallons 5s. 6d.
2½ " 5 0 4 " 6 0
WAGON GREASE, in 4 and 8 cwt. casks.
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE, 3s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.
A brilliant jet black, superior to paint in appearance, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use: one gallon at its equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s.
For COLLIERIES HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwt. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.
GLOVER AND CO.,
No. 40 MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.
J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, armers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and utilizes lightness with a degree of safety almost imperishable. By means of the hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—
1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Devon, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.
J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.
OFFICES, 63, DEAN STREET, SOHO SQUARE.
London, March 31, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

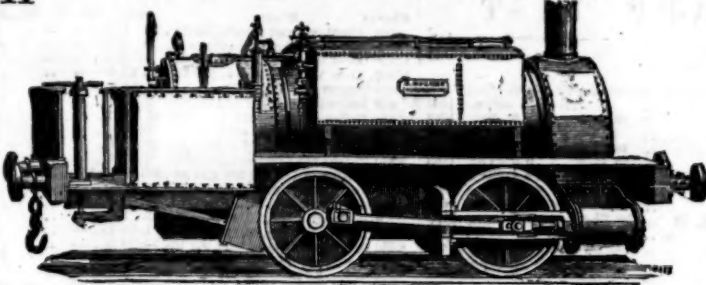
BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, OF GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, MINES, and all other British and foreign stock.
Mr. SPARGO has FOR SALE SHARES IN BRITISH MINES, paying from 15 to 20 per cent. upon the present price in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends; also a number of shares in PROGRESSIVE MINES for permanent investment.
Mr. SPARGO gives advice and information as to the position and prospects of all mining undertakings upon application, and has published the following works, viz.:—Statistics of, and Observations upon, the Mines of Devon and Cornwall for 1859, price 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1860; and Physical, Geological, and Parish Maps of Cornwall, 18s. 6d.; Geological Maps of various Mining Districts of Cornwall, showing position of every mine, with the roads, &c., traversing each, 2s. 6d.; a Guide to British and foreign investment, published every Wednesday, 15s. per annum.
Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders negotiated on a commission of 1½ per cent.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.
Published every Wednesday. Subscription, £1 ls. annually. Price 6d. stamped.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market, and the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.
Messrs. TREDNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

NOTICE.—OPENING OF WEST END BRANCH OFFICE.
ACCIDENTS BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILWAY,
ACCIDENTS IN THE FIELD, THE STREETS, OR AT HOME,
May be provided against by taking a Policy of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
At the WEST END OFFICE, 10, REGENT STREET, S.W.
Capt. Mackenzie, agent, as well as at the
HEAD OFFICE, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
£140,000 has been already paid as compensation for accidents of all kinds,
In 75 fatal cases, and 6880 cases of personal injury.
Prospectuses, with rates of premium, &c., on application as above, or at the various railway stations.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

HENRY HUGHES, FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH.



Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)
GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. CHAINS OF ALL DIMENSIONS. STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON for MINING, MANUFACTURING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
N.B.—AGENTS FOR TANGY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK, and WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

International Exhibition, 1862.
CLASS IX.—PRIZE MEDAL FOR AGRICULTURAL PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
CLASS VIII.—PRIZE MEDAL FOR HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES.
For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."
CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for any part of the world.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, for Mining Chains.
EDGE AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED FLAT AND ROUND CHAINS AND WIRE ROPES, for MINING PURPOSES.
BOULKS, KIBBLES, BOILERS, IRON BLOCKS, and BLOCK CHAINS. RAILWAY COUPLINGS, HORSE TRACES, CRANE CHAINS, and SHIPS' CABLES.
MANUFACTORY, COALPORT, SHROPSHIRE.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.
AVELING AND PORTER'S PATENT TRACTION
ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINERAL RAILWAYS.
For prices, illustrated description, and testimonials, apply to AVELING and PORTER, engineers, Rochester, Kent.
Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL,
CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PAXON, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to us, as
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES.—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
is PREPARED TO SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES.—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

ELLIS LEVER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF THE
IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE AND FLEXIBLE TUBING,
23, MARSDEN SQUARE, MANCHESTER.
MANUFACTORY.—WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID,
FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.
87, 88, and 89, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL
WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. MCCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY AND CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL
WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.
THE WEST ARDSELY COMPANY, having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsely Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST AND IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL, TO LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also TO MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSELY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.
MESSRS. RIDLEY AND JONES have, by recently patented improvements, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE for the USE, and TO SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION WITH PORTABILITY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING OF COAL IS EFFECTED, and the COST OF LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.—All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY AND JONES, No. 53, Cuming-street, Pentonville, London, N.

CORNISH CRUCIBLE AND BLACK-LEAD POT MAKER.
JOHN JULEFF, FORD STREET, and PEDN-AN-DREA, REDRUTH.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY,
FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.
By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal.*

This LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE has been DESIGNED expressly for CONTRACTORS and MINERAL RAILWAYS. It is VERY STRONG IN EVERY PART, and being mounted on small wheels close together, will MOUNT STEEP GRADIENTS and TURN SHARP CURVES.
The BOILERS are of the BEST PLATES, with fire-boxes of Low Moor, are clothed with hair felt, lagged and covered with iron, and PROVED to a PRESSURE OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.
The TYRES are of the BEST YORKSHIRE IRON, and of GREAT THICKNESS. The tank contains 250 gallons.
The FITTINGS consist of BUFFERS, POWERFUL BRAKE GIFFARD'S INJECTOR, ROSCOE'S OILING APPARATUS, PRESSURE GAUGE, WATER GAUGE, and BLOWER to GET UP STEAM.
The engines are all tried before leaving the works, and an experienced man sent with them free of cost.
Full specification on application.
10 in. cylinders, 15 in. stroke, price £200.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.
JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes) of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.
RUSTON, PROCTOR, AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
PRIZE PORTABLE ENGINES are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for WINDING, PUMPING, SAWING, &c. These engines have, in public competition, won the highest honours. For ECONOMY IN WORKING, LARGE ALLOWANCE OF POWER IN CYLINDER AREA and PROPORTIONATE SIZE OF BOILER, STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION, HIGH FINISH, and GENERAL EFFICIENCY they are unrivalled, having recently been AWARDED THIRTEEN GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE PRIZE MEDALS, and numerous other prizes.
Messrs. A. Knowles and Sons write:—
Pendlebury Colliery, near Manchester, June 5, 1861.
GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that we have now in use the portable engine of 8 horse power you supplied us with, and have great pleasure in informing you that it works well, and we are much pleased with the workmanship and finish of it.
We are, yours respectfully,
ANDREW KNOWLES AND SONS.

Illustrated, descriptive, and priced catalogues may be had on application to the Sheaf Ironworks, Lincoln.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c. CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS, and FILES MARKED T. TURTON. DOUBLE SHEET STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL. EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON. Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

Illustrated Catalogue, with Prices, forwarded on receipt of 12 stamps.
SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE.—35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.

The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the ORDINARY TUYERES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A current of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much they may be exposed to the fire.
We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all parties returning them carriage paid.
No. 1 tuyere, 16 in. long 28s. each.
No. 2 " 18 " 32s. " "
No. 3 " 20 " 36s. " "
No. 4 " 22 " 40s. " "
No. 5 " 24 " 44s. " "
Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, nett cash quarterly.

BARCLAY'S PATENT STEAM AND WATER
PRESSURE AND VACUUM GAUGES.
THESE GAUGES are MADE TO INDICATE ANY PRESSURE FROM ONE TO TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS upon the SQUARE INCH.
EACH GAUGE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
PATENTEE AND MAKER,
ANDREW BARCLAY,
ENGINEER,
KILMARNOCK.

PUBLIC TEST OF WIRE-ROPE.
THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S WIRE-ROPE WAS FULLY PROVED by a RIVAL MANUFACTURER at the LIVERPOOL PUBLIC TESTING MACHINE, on the 29th of October, 1860, on which occasion GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S ropes were found to be the STRONGEST of all the TWELVE SAMPLES from different makers then tested, as reported in the papers of the day. For example:—
(Certified by Mr. William Macdonald, superintendent.)
Garnock, Bibby, and Co. Corresponding sizes from other manufacturers.
Size. Tons c. Tons c. Tons c.
3½ in. 18 50 16 10 11 10
2½ in. 8 15 7 15 5 0
Resisting sizes with similar results.
* Samples taken promiscuously from stock by a rival manufacturer's agent.
GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
SWAN HEMP AND WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, LIVERPOOL.
FLAT and ROUND STEEL and IRON WIRE ROPES for MINES, &c., of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard) Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c.
All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. P. Clay, 29, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

THE BUILDING NEWS.
An Illustrated Journal, price 4d., devoted to Architecture, Civil Engineering, the Arts of Design and Building. It contains original and practical Essays on Fine Art and on the Principles and Practices of Construction, Notices of New Buildings in all parts of the Kingdom, Reports of Architectural and Scientific Societies, Notes on Church Decorations, Memorials and Stained Glass; Sanitary, Gas, Water, and other Intelligence; Improved Dwellings for the Working Classes; Lists of Tenders received, and of Competitions and Contracts open; suggestions (often times illustrated) on subjects specially interesting to Architects, Builders, Contractors, and their Employers; correct weekly lists of all new patented inventions connected with every branch of the building trade, and a variety of interesting miscellaneous matter.
London: 26, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 3d.
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
The best medium for mining, manufacturing, shipping, and trading advertisements in the North of England.
Published every morning, price 1d.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work, the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, 5, Burton-croft, Tavistock-square, London W.C.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
4000	Badley (tin), Devon [L.]	2 5 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1248	Boscawell (tin), Devon, St. Just	6 15 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
700	Botalack (tin), Devon, St. Just	91 5 0	320	..	..	Oct. 1863
5000	Bronfeyd (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 7 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1000	Carn Brea (copper), tin, Illogan	15 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
2900	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwyn.	30 0 0	39	37 1/2	38	Oct. 1863
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
12000	Copper Mines of England (stock)	25 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
40000	Doitto (stock)	100 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
867	Cwm Ertin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
128	Cwm Gwilym (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	555	..	..	Oct. 1863
368	Dolcoath (copper), tin, Camborne	128 17 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
12800	Drake Walls (tin), Cornwall	3 1 0	3	1 1/2	2	Oct. 1863
512	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	75	20 7 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	24 14 0	26 1/2	27 27 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
300	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
128	East Pool (tin), Devon, St. Just	24 5 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1936	East Wheal Loe (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	Oct. 1863
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	28	20 1/2	27 1/2	Oct. 1863
5008	Great Wh. Vor (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.]	40 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
400	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	6 1/2	6 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], Wrexham	25 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
40000	Murphy Iron Ore [L.]	2 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	30 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
5034	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	3	2 1/2	3 1/2	Oct. 1863
1000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
307	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1774	Pobberno (tin), St. Agnes	0 15 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1123	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 0	44	41 45	..	Oct. 1863
9000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
16	Rosemarion (lead), Holywell	50 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	420	410 420	..	Oct. 1863
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	37	..	..	Oct. 1863
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
498	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	72 1/2	65 70	..	Oct. 1863
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
4000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	2 0 0	20	19 20	..	Oct. 1863
4200	Vigra and Cloghan (cop.), L. [S.]	2 15 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
5000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	10 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
8000	W. Chiverton (id.), Ferranabulo [S.E.]	..	50	53 54	..	Oct. 1863
256	West Darnley (copper), Gwynnapp	38 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
8400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	215	225 230	..	Oct. 1863
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	6 2 6	80	75 80	..	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Bassett and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	23	..	..	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Ferranabulo	2 4 0	30	29 31	..	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Killy (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	2 16 0	13 1/2	..	..	Oct. 1863
908	Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	3 17 0	17 1/2	..	..	Oct. 1863
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	11	12 13	..	Oct. 1863
80	Wheal Owies (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
306	Wheal Seton (tin), copper, Camborne	58 10 0	185	180 185	..	Oct. 1863
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	22	21 22	..	Oct. 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwynnapp	6 11 3	7 1/2	..	..	Oct. 1863
17000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	..	12 1/2	..	Oct. 1863

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

3000	Chiverton (lead), Ferranabulo [S.E.]	5 0 0	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 0	23	21 22	..	Oct. 1863
512	Creebrawse and Penkell, St. Colomb	0 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
280	Dervent Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	5 16 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
8008	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	12 6 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
840	Fowey Consols (copper), Fywardreath	4 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
6000	Frank Mills (lead), Chy Lelant	15 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 0	5 1/2	4 1/2	5	Oct. 1863
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters) Adit	0 2 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
8000	Kelly Bray (lead), copper, Callington	4 15 6	..	3 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
160	Levant (copper), tin, St. Just	2 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
640	Mout Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
280	Sparrow Moor (tin), copper, St. Just	31 17 9	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
9800	Tamar Con. (all-lead), Berrall [S.E.]	4 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
572	Trelyn Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.), Wrexham	1 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	13 10 0	10	..	..	Oct. 1863
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorksh.	0 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	22	21 22	..	Oct. 1863
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	60 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	30 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
4292	Wheal Killy (tin), St. Agnes	4 6 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
4800	Wh. Ludoc and Wray (lead), St. Ives	2 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	..	..	..	Oct. 1863

FOREIGN MINES.

3484	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	90	..	..	Oct. 1863
8000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	29	28 30	..	Oct. 1863
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	10 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.]	2 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0	22	22 23	..	Oct. 1863
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7	6 7	..	Oct. 1863
10000	Lustitania (id.) of Portugal [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
108815	Mariquina and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	58	58 59	..	Oct. 1863
43174	Unit. Mexican (all.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	7	6 1/2	..	Oct. 1863
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
45000	Yudana (copper), S. A. [L.]	3 0 0	3	3 1/2	..	Oct. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altendorf and Quenangen (cop.) [L.]	4 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
10000	St. Barthelemy, Min. Soc., N. Ze. [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1863
10000	Pontgibaud (all-lead), France [S.E.]	120 0 0	8	..	..	Oct. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L.] [L. £2.]	0 10 0	..	..	..
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	..	..	..
20000	Beara Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	..	..	..
70000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10]	4 0 0	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 15 0	..	..	..
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £ paid]	0 6 0	..	..	..
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	..
10000	Copado Smelting [L. Chili]	10 0 0	..	..	..
10000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	..	1 1/2
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
25000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0	1	..	3 1
30000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 7 6	..	..	..
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	..	1	..
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0	..	..	..
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	..	..	..
34000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	..	..	..
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0	..	..	..
10000	Karibita Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
100000	Montes Aurores (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
2000	New Burra Burra (copper) (Australia)	5 0 0	..	..	..
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	..	..	..
40000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	..	..	..
15000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
16000	Pacheco Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	3 10 0	..	..	..
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	..	..	..
80000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0	..	..	..
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 15 0	..	..	..
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	..	..	..
60000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
12000	Trepitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £2]	3 0 0	..	..	..
50000	Vallanueva (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	..	..	..
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	..	1 1 1/2	..
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	..	..	..
80000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..
10000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

700	Aberdovey (all-lead), Merion	4 0 0	..	..	..	Sept. 1863
6000	Aberdovey (all-lead), Merion	0 5 0	..	..	..	Sept. 1863
12000	Anna Maria (id., cop., gold) [L.]	0 0 0	..	..	..	Sept. 1863
85000	Atlas Min. and Smeit. [L.]	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Bagtor (tin) [L.]	14 0 0	..	..	..	April, 1863
400	Baldwin (id.,) of Man [L.]	2 15 0	..	..	..	..
1600	Baldwin (tin), St. Just	14 8 7	..	..	..	..
10000	Bedford (copper), Devon	1 0 0	..	..	..	Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.,) Tavistock	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
400	Billins [L.]	300 £20 pd.	200 £20 pd.	..	..	..
2250	Boscunde (tin), St. Austell	7 10 0	..	..	..	..
160	Bosorne & Hollowell, St. Just	6 5 0	..	..	..	..
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plymouth	1 7 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L.]	10 10 0	..	..	..	..
6000	British (tin and cop.) [L.]	10 12 0	..	..	..	..
30000	Brownlow (lead), [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
20	Brynford (lead), Flint	28 0 0	..	..	..	..
500	Carn Gwlog (tin), St. Austell	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
1832	Bryntall (lead), Llanidloes	7 17 6	..	..	..	..
6000	Buller & Bassett, (cop.,) Redruth	4 1 0	..	..	..	..
2200	Burren (lead, calamine) [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Calstock Consols (cop.), Calat.	1 17 6	..	..	..	..
915	Calvadauck (tin), Wendron	28 16 6	..	..	..	..
1000	Camborne Consols (copper),	18 0 0	..	..	..	..
4600	Camborne Vein & Wh. Francis	9 3 4	..	..	..	..
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (id.) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
514	Caradon Cons. (cop.,) St. Cleer	37 12 0	..	..	..	..
4045	Caradon Hill (copper), Liskeard	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Caradon Unit. (cop.,) Liskeard	0 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Caradon Vale (cop.,) Liskeard	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Cardigan Consols (lead and cop.)	0 0 0	..	..	..	..
2580	Carminthen United (lead),	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
2465	Carnwae (id., cop.,) Mawgan	2 5 0	..	..	..	..
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop.,) lead,	2 1 0	..	..	..	..
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 5 0	..	..	..	..
20000	Caryfort (3000 £24 pd., 16000	£1 pd.	..	..	..	..
1000	Carrigrohilly, Ireland [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
2500	Carrigrohilly (id.) [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
300	Cefn Cwm Brynno (lead),	33 0 0	..	..	..	..
2500	Cental Miners (lead) [L.]	2 2 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Charlotte Unitd., Perranuthoe	4 1 8	..	..	..	..
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead),	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
3000	Chiverton Wheel Rose (all-ld.)	0 16 8	..	..	..	..
4000	Clara Unit., Pontnewydd [L.]	14 6 0	..	..	..	..
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	21 5 0	..	..	..	..
9565	Coad Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
16000	Coatnamore and Bond, Ireland.	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Connors (lead), [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Cornubia (tin) [7000 £2 pd.,	3000 10s. pd.]	..	..	..	..
861	Corn (copper), Camborne	13 15 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Creakle (cop.), Tavistock	2 10 0	..	..	..	..
3000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L.]	2 15 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Crown Cons. (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	3 15 6	..	..	..	..
1800	Cwmbrane (lead) [L.]	2 10 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Dale, N. Staf. [L.]	2100 £1 pd.	9000 7s. pd.]	..	..	..
2000	Dimple Level (tin), [L.]	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
4566	Devon Wheel Buller (copper)	4 10 0	..	..	..	..
67	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	45 11 6	..	..	..	..
10000	Dolfrwy-nog (gold) [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
1000	Durio (tin), Lelant	8 2 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Dulta (tin), St. Austell [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L.]	16 0 0	..	..	..	..
4000	East Alfred Consols (copper),	6 13 7	..	..	..	..
1000	East Bassett and Grylls (tin),	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
3000	East Beam (tin), [L.]	1 7 0	..	..	..	..
4000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plymouth	0 2 6	..	..	..	..
4096	E. Brookwood (cop.,) Ashbrn.	1 7 0	..	..	..	..
5000	E. Bronfild (all-ld.) Card. [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	East Cambrian (gold) [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.,) Redruth	8 15 0	..	..	..	..
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	17 6 7	..	..	..	..
60000	E. Clogon (gold), Merio. [L.]	0 5 0	..	..	..	..
6000	East Dannel (cop.), Gwennap	1 11 0	..	..	..	..
6000	East Devon (tin), [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
12000	East Dymlyd (lead) [L.]	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
2948	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	4 10 0	..	..	..	..
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 15 0	..	..	..	..
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
6145	E. Gunnis Lake & Bedf. (cop.)	7 3 6	..	..	..	..
1024	E. Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	1 15 6	..	..	..	..
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant	18 5 0	..	..	..	..
6000	E. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 5 0	..	..	..	..
8090	E. Polberro (tin) [L.]	4000 £1 pd.	2000 2s. pd.]	..	..	..
6000	E. Providence (tin), Ury Lel.	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	E. Rosewarne (cop.,) St. Austell	2 15 0	..	..	..	..
6000	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	82 0 0	..	..	..	..
1024	E. Treaskerby (cop.), Redruth	7 10 0	..	..	..	..
1190	E. Wheel Agar (cop.,) St. Cleer	11 7 0	..	..	..	..
2000	E. Wh. Fortune (tin) Siltney	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
2048	East Wheel Grylls (tin, cop.)	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavist. [S.E.]	8 9 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Erwelin (lead) [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Euse Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
1024	Garden (tin), [L.]	4 17 9	..	..	..	..
1238	Garlandia Unitd. (tin), Wendron	14 10 0	..	..	..	..
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	5 9 0	..	..	..	..
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 7 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
4592	Goginan (sil.-ld.) [1000 £12 pd.,	2999 30s. pd.]	..	..	..	..
6144	Gonemena (copper), St. Cleer	4 6 3	..	..	..	..
464	Goonbarrow & Mollinia (tin),	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
468	Goonson (copper), St. Neot	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
486	Granth & S. E. [L.]	87 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 1 0	..	..	..	..
4096	Great Caradon (cop.,) St. Ives	2 6 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Gr. Dev. & Bed. [7200 30s. pd.,	2800 50s. pd.]	..	..	..	..
6000	Gt. Laxey (lead), Lof Man [L.]	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Great North Downs (copper),	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 8 0	..	..	..	..
2000	Great Tregone Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	..	..	..	..
878	Great Wheel Badden (tin),	14 16 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Gt. W. Bury (tin), Germ.	15 14 0	..	..	..	..
119	Great Work (tin), Germ.	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Grosvenor (id.) [2500 £1 pd.,	2500 7s. pd.]	..	..	..	..
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	2 5 9	..	..	..	..
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 19 0	..	..	..	..
6400	Harwood (id.), Durham [L.]	0 6 6	..	..	..	..
6000	Havan (id.), Cardigan [L.]	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
7219	Hawkmor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	2 1 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Holmbush [5000 £2 pd., 5000	£1 pd.]	..	..	..	..
6000	Holman (tin and cop.)	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
1000	Id. of Man (late) [L.]	1 10 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Kewick (lead), Portunice	8 6 6	..	..	..	..
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	2 12 0	..	..	..	..
3000	Landiv (tin) [L.]	3000 15s. pd.	1000 30s. pd.]	..	..	..
1019	Leads & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	17 6 4	..	..	..	..
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Ury Lelant	35 0 0	..	..	..	..
240	Liangon (id.), Glamor. [L.]	25 11 6	..	..	..	..
1024	Lantwit Vardre (coal), [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
2000	Leantwale (lead), [L.]	4 5 0	..	..	..	..
2000	Lower Park (id.,) Denbigh [L.]	3 9 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Lower Talwars (plate) [L.]	2 10 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Mandlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
4480	Merrilyn (lead), Flint	3 19 0	..	..	..	..
2000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	..	..	..	..
8476	Michell (lead), Flint	0 5 6	..	..	..	..
5000	Minera Western Boundary [L.]	0 3 6	..	..	..	..
1024	Mt. Pool (copper) Marazion	15 10 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Molland (tin), [L.]	9 0 0	..	..	..	..
1024	Nagles (tin, copper), Kes	15 0 0	..	..	..	..
4000	Nanteos (sil.-ld.), Llanbaban	3 12 0	..	..	..	..
5000	Nanteos and Penrhyn [L.]	4 12 0	..	..	..	..
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
6400	Nant-y-lago (id.), Merioneth	8 17 6	..	..	..	..
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	0 2 6	..	..	..	..
4000	Nether Hearn (lead), Dutton	0 15 6	..	..	..	..
6400	N. Crow Hill (id.), St. Stephen	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	New Henden (cop.), Brea	1 10 0	..	..	..	..
6000	New Pembroke (tin and cop.),	0 6 6	..	..	..	..
1024	N. Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinnar	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.,) St. Cleer	0 13 6	..	..	..	..
6000	New Treleah Cons., Redruth	1 15 0	..	..	..	..
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	5 7 0	..	..	..	..
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 0 0	..	..	..	..
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	..	..	..	..
60000	New Wheel Marthas (cop.) [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	New Wh. Fawcett (cop.)	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
400	New Wh. Fawcett (cop.), Camb.	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
12500	N. Wh. Davdon (tin), Marazion	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	24 12 6	..	..	..	..
6000	N. St. Clunio (cop.), Gwinnar	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
3000	N. Dolobach (cop.), Calat.	0 13 0	..	..	..	..
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 18 0	..	..	..	..
1000	North Fortescue (copper)	14 0 0	..	..	..	..
2500	North Frances (cop.), [S.E.]	14 3 6	..	..	..	..
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	3 15 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L.]	3 5 0	..	..	..	..
16000	N. Hallenbag [5000 £1 pd., 5000	£5 pd.]	..	..	..	..
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	5 10 0	..	..	..	..
2000	North Laxey (lead) Isle of Man	..	..	..	..	..
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	7 12 0	..	..	..	..
3000	North Nant-y-Merz (tin)	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
30000	N. Minera (id.) [10000 £1 pd., 5000	£2 pd.]	..	..	..	..
4000	N. Phonic (cop.) Linkingmore	3 18 6	..	..	..	..
6400	No. Pool (tin and cop.), Illogan	1 5 8	..	..	..	..
700	N. Roseker (cop.), Camborne	34 5 0	..	..	..	..
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
2000	N. Shepherds (sil.-ld.), Newlyn	2 3 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]					